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NEW TWO-BOOK SERIES.

THE ECLECTIC

ELEMENTARY

GEOGRAPHY



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AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

Eclectic Geographies.—Two-Book Series.

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E-P

PREFACE.



THE ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY is the first, or lower, of the two books which constitute the New Eclectic Series. Though designed as an introduction to the study of Geography, and adapted to the comprehension of young children, this book covers the entire subject, touching upon and explaining the salient points in each branch of the subject—Mathematical, Physical, and Political. The Maps are new, and were prepared especially for this book from the best authorities extant. While the accurate shape of each country has been shown with great nicety, clearness and distinctness have been attained by omitting such minor towns and such details of physical structure as in no way affect the practical requirements of the study. A chapter entitled “How to Study a Map” meets the difficulty which young children experience in understanding the relation between a map and the country under consideration.

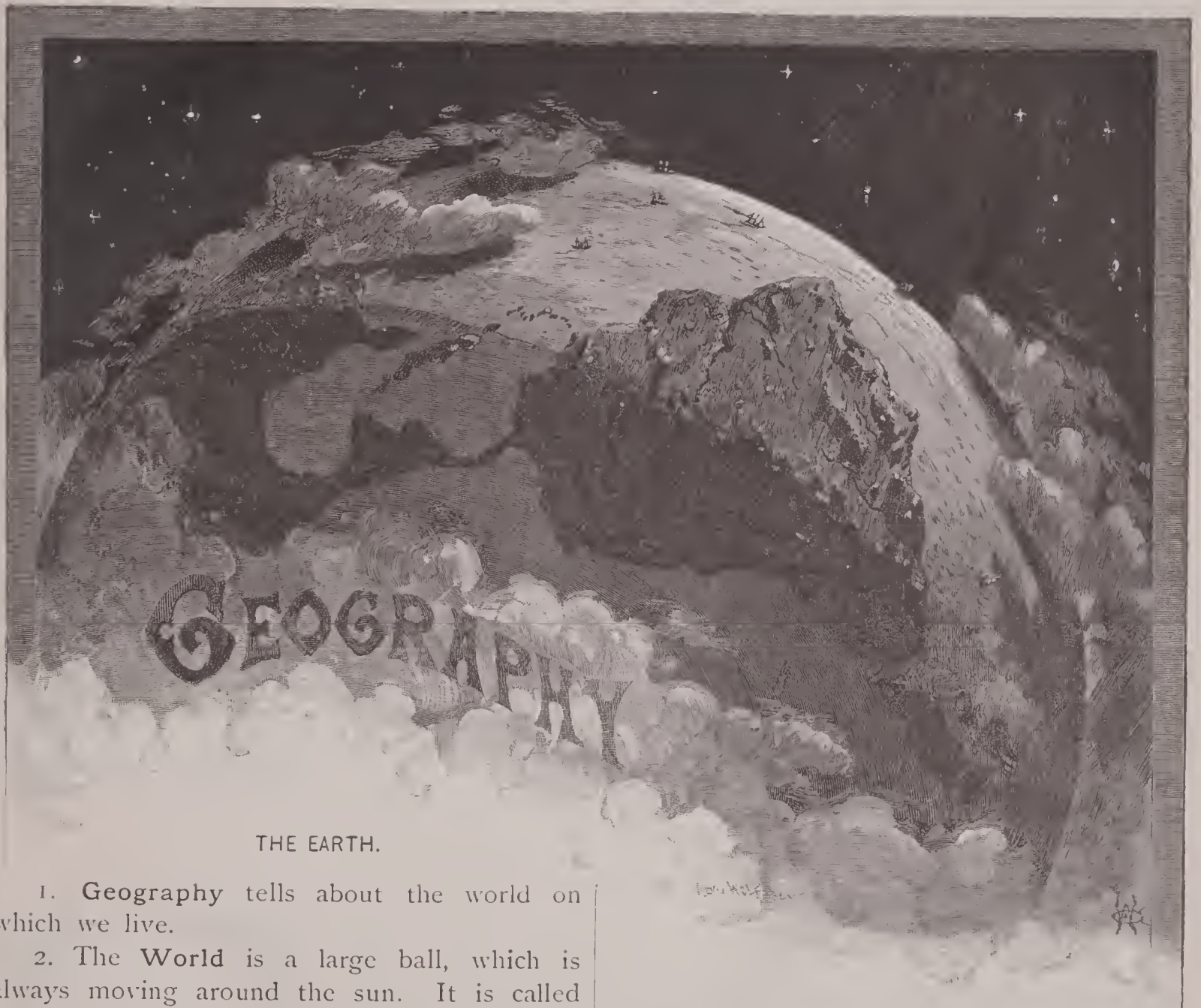
The Map Questions are simple, and have been prepared with great care,—the direct answers being in most cases simply names which the pupil must find on the maps. Questions requiring descriptive answers are inserted at the end of each lesson.

All educators now agree that the elements of Geography should be learned from a study of the locality in which the pupil lives. The smallest rill of running water serves to illustrate the action of rivers; a slight elevation may represent a hill, and serve as an introduction to the study of mountain systems. It is, of course, impossible to adapt the order of arrangement in one book to an infinite number of localities; but the division of the United States into as many as eleven sections not only secures a greater uniformity in the scale of the maps, but meets this demand for local treatment.

By avoiding repetition, much new matter has been inserted without increasing the size of the book over that of the old Primary. Questions for Review are formulated at the close of the treatment. A Table of the Area and Population of the principal countries of the world is inserted. A full and complete Vocabulary, including every name of difficult pronunciation occurring in the book, occupies the last pages.

CONTENTS.

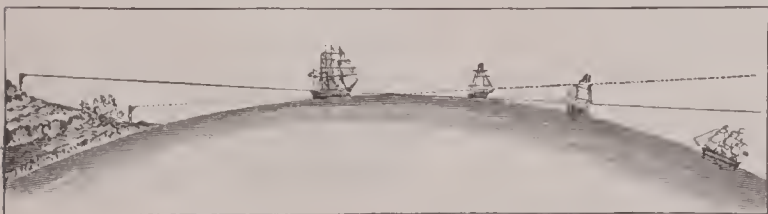
	PAGE		PAGE
Definitions,	5	British America,	55
North America,	17	Mexico, Central America, and West	
United States,	20	Indies,	57
New England States,	26	South America,	60
Middle States,	29	Europe,	64
Southern States,	33	Asia,	69
Central States,	38	Africa,	73
Northern States,	44	Australia,	76
South-western States and Territories,	47	Review Questions,	79
North-western States	49	Tables of Area and Population,	80
Western States,	52	Pronouncing Vocabulary,	81



THE EARTH.

1. Geography tells about the world on which we live.

2. The World is a large ball, which is always moving around the sun. It is called the Earth.



We know that the earth is round because when a ship sails toward us we first see only the tops of the masts in the distance, then the lower sails, and finally the whole ship.

3. The Sun gives us heat and light.
4. The earth is constantly turning around on a line called its Axis.
5. It takes twenty-four hours for the earth to turn once on its axis. When the side on which we live is turned toward the sun, it is day with us; when this side is turned away from the sun, it is night. It is usually cooler at night than during the day.



By sticking a wire through an apple, and turning it before a lamp, as the boy in the picture is doing, you can show how the earth turns on its axis, and why an object on its surface is in the light during the day and in the dark during the night.

QUESTIONS.—1. What does geography tell about?—2. What is the world? What is it called?—3. What do we receive from the sun?—4. What is the imaginary line called upon which the earth turns?—5. How long does it take for the earth to turn once on its axis? When is it day? When, night?

DIRECTIONS.

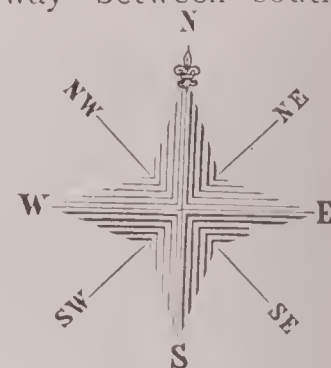
6. The direction in which the sun first appears in the morning is nearly **East**. The direction in which it disappears in the evening is nearly **West**.



7. When you stand with your right hand pointing east, and your left hand pointing west, the direction in front of you is **North**; that behind you is **South**.

8. The direction half-way between north and east is called *north-east*; half-way between east and south, *south-east*; half-way between south and west, *south-west*; half-way between west and north, *north-west*.

9. A **Compass** is an instrument containing a needle of steel, one end of which always points in a northerly direction.



Points of the Compass.

QUESTIONS.—6. What direction is called east? What one, west?—7. How can you find the north? How, the south?—8. Where is north-east? South-east? South-west? North-west?—9. What is a compass?

LINES OF THE EARTH.

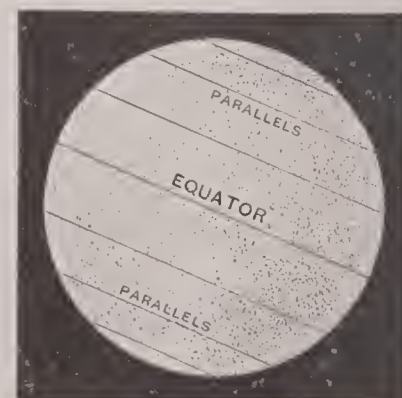
10. The ends of the earth's axis are called **Poles**. The north end is the *north pole*; the south end is the *south pole*.



11. A line extending around the earth just half-way between the north pole and the south pole is called the **Equator**.

12. The equator is an east and west line, and is about twenty-five thousand miles long.

If a man could walk all the time, at an ordinary gait, without ever stopping to rest, it would take him almost a year to walk around the earth on the equator.



13. Lines extending around the earth in the same direction as the equator are called **Parallels**.

14. **Meridians** are lines on the earth extending from the north pole to the south pole. The direction of meridians is north and south.

15. The distance of a place from the equator is called its **Latitude**. Places north of the equator are in *north latitude*. Places south of the equator are in *south latitude*.

16. Latitude is **measured** in degrees (marked °) and parts of degrees. A degree of latitude is about sixty-nine miles long. Places on the same parallel are in the same latitude, and parallels are often called **Parallels of Latitude**.

17. The distance of a place from a meridian known as the *prime* meridian, is called its **Longitude**. It is measured east or west from the prime meridian half-way round the earth.

The prime meridians used in this book are the meridian passing through Greenwich, near London in England, and the meridian passing through Washington, the capital of our country.

18. Longitude is also measured in degrees and parts of degrees. The length of a degree of longitude at the equator is about sixty-nine miles, but degrees of longitude become shorter toward the poles.

QUESTIONS.—10. What are the ends of the earth's axis called? Which is the north pole? Which is the south pole?—11. What is the equator?—12. How long is it? What is the direction of the equator?—13. What are parallels?—14. What are meridians? What is the direction of meridians?—15. What is latitude? When are places in north latitude? When in south latitude?—16. How is latitude measured? How long is a degree of latitude?—17. What is longitude? How is it measured?—18. Do degrees of longitude become longer or shorter toward the poles?

THE LAND.

19. The earth's surface consists of **Land** and **Water**. There is three times as much water as there is land.

20. The **Coast-line** is the line where the land and the water meet. The land near this line is called the *coast* or the *shore*.

21. A **Continent** is a very large body of land.

22. An **Island** is a much smaller body of land surrounded by water.

23. An **Archipelago** is a number of islands lying near each other.

24. A **Peninsula** is a body of land nearly surrounded by water.

25. An **Isthmus** is a narrow neck of land which connects two larger bodies of land.

26. A **Cape** is a point of land projecting into the water.

27. A **Promontory** is a high cape.

28. A **Plain** is a nearly level tract of land. When a plain is more than one thousand feet high, it is usually called a **Plateau** or a **Table-land**.

29. A **Hill** is a mass of land rising above the surrounding country. When a hill is more than one thousand feet high, it is usually called a **Mountain**.

The highest point of a hill or a mountain is called its *Summit*; the lowest part, where it begins to rise, its *Base*; the parts between the summit and the base are called its *Slopes*.



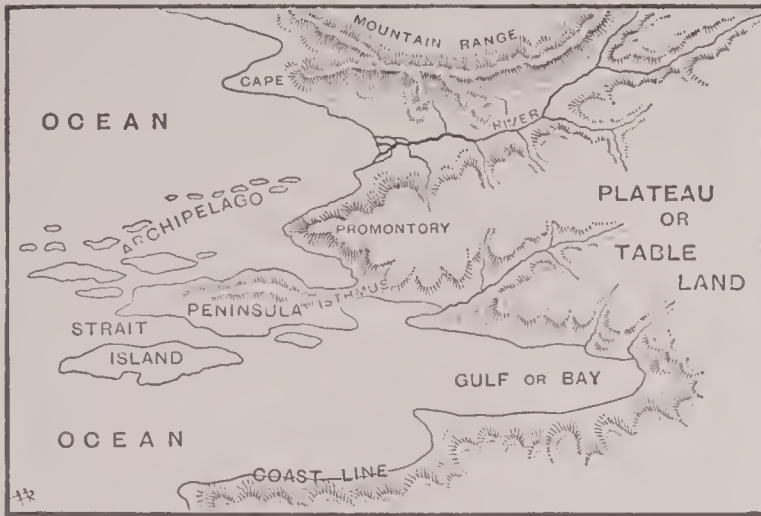
Hill and Mountain.

30. A **Range, or Chain**, is a number of hills or mountains standing close together in a long row. Several chains lying near each other form a **Mountain System**.

31. A **Volcano** is a mountain from which smoke, flame, and melted rock sometimes issue.

32. A **Valley, or Basin**, is a tract of land lower than the surrounding country.

QUESTIONS.—19. Of what does the earth's surface consist? How much more water is there than land?—20. What is the coast-line? What is the land near the coast-line often called?—21. What is a continent?—22. An island?—23. An archipelago?—24. A peninsula?—25. An isthmus?—26. A cape?—27. A promontory?—28. What is a plain? A plateau or table-land?—29. A hill? A mountain?—30. A range, or chain? A mountain system?—31. A volcano?—32. What is a valley, or basin?



A Map.



A Picture.

A map shows where objects are and their direction from each other; a picture represents the objects themselves as they appear when looked at. The difference between a map and a picture may be seen in the above cuts.

THE WATER.

33. Three fourths of the earth's surface are covered with water. This body of water is called the **Sea**.

34. The water of the sea can not be drunk like rain-water, for it is very salt and bitter.

35. An **Ocean** is one of the five parts into which the sea is divided.

36. A **Gulf**, or **Bay**, is a body of water which extends into the land.

A large gulf, or bay, is sometimes called a *sea*.

37. A **Strait**, or **Channel**, is a narrow passage connecting two larger bodies of water. A strait or a bay in which the water is not very deep is called a **Sound**.

38. Some of the water which falls upon the land in showers sinks into the earth, and at length comes bubbling forth from the ground, forming a **Spring**.

39. The stream of water which flows from a spring is called a **Brook**, or **Creek**. When many brooks unite their waters in one stream, they form a **River**.

40. The place where a stream begins is called its **Source**; the place where it ends is called its **Mouth**.

We go *up* a stream when we go toward its source; we go *down* a stream when we go toward its mouth.

41. Some rivers have more than one mouth; the space between the mouths is called a **Delta**.

42. A **Lake** is a body of water surrounded by land. Small lakes are called **Ponds**.

43. The water of springs, rivers, and lakes is usually fresh, like rain-water, but not always.

A salt lake is sometimes called a *sea*.

QUESTIONS.—33. How much of the earth's surface is water? What is this body of water called?—34. Would you like to drink some sea-water? Why not?—35. What is an ocean?—36. A gulf, or bay?—37. A strait, or channel?—38. How are springs formed?—39. What is a brook? How is a river formed?—40. What is the source of a stream? The mouth?—41. A delta?—42. What is a lake? What are small lakes called?—43. Is the water of rivers and lakes usually salt or fresh?

MAPS.

44. A **Map** is a drawing which shows, upon a flat surface, the position of different objects on the earth.

45. On the maps in this book, oceans and lakes are represented by a blue tint; and the rivers, by crooked blue lines.

46. All the parts of the maps not colored blue, represent the land.

47. The mountains are represented by a great number of short brown lines.

48. The position of towns is indicated by a little black ring, while the name of each town is printed close to the ring.

49. The names of the different bodies of land or water are printed on or near them.

50. The fine black lines passing from the top to the bottom of the map are parts of meridians, and are usually numbered at the top and bottom margins.

In the maps on pages 10 and 11, eighteen entire meridians are shown, and are numbered along the equator.

51. The fine black lines passing from side to side of the map are parts of parallels, and are numbered at the side margins.

52. The top of the maps is north, the bottom is south, the right hand side is east, and the left hand side is west.

QUESTIONS.—44. What is a map?—45. How are oceans and lakes shown on the maps in this book? How are rivers shown?—46. What parts of the map represent land?—47. How are mountains represented?—48. How are towns indicated?—49. The names of bodies of land and of water?—50. How are meridians indicated? Where numbered?—51. How are parallels indicated? Where numbered?—52. What direction is toward the top of the map? Toward the right? Toward the bottom? Toward the left?

MAP OF THE WORLD,—THE LAND.

53. When a ball is divided into two equal parts, each of the parts is called a **Hemisphere**.

On pages 10 and 11 is a map of the two hemispheres of the earth: the part on page 10 represents the Western, and the part on page 11, the Eastern Hemisphere.

54. In the western hemisphere there is one continent,—the **Western Continent**. In the eastern hemisphere there are two continents,—the **Eastern Continent** and the **Australian Continent**.

55. The Western continent contains two **grand-divisions**,—North America and South America. The Eastern continent contains three **grand-divisions**,—Europe, Asia, and Africa.

The Australian continent contains Australia only.

56. There are a great many islands on each hemisphere. These are largest and most numerous between Asia and Australia.

57. North America and South America are connected by an isthmus. Africa is joined to

Asia in the same manner. Asia is the largest **grand-division**. Australia is smaller than any **grand-division**. Africa is larger than Europe; North America is larger than South America.

58. Most of the land in each hemisphere is north of the equator.

QUESTIONS.—53. What is a hemisphere? What does the map on pages 10 and 11 represent?—54. What continent lies in the western hemisphere? What continents lie in the eastern hemisphere?—55. How many **grand-divisions** are there in the Western continent? What are their names? How many in the Eastern continent? What are their names? What does the Australian continent contain?—56. Where are islands most numerous?—57. How are North America and South America connected? Africa and Asia? Is Australia joined to any other continent? Which is the largest **grand-division**? What continent is smaller than any **grand-division**? Which is the larger, Africa or Europe? North America or South America?—58. Where is most of the land? What three **grand-divisions** lie north of the equator? What two are crossed by it? What continent lies entirely south of it?

THE WATER.

59. The sea is divided into five great bodies of water called **Oceans**.

The general depth of the oceans is about three miles. Islands are the tops of mountains which rise from the bottom of the sea.

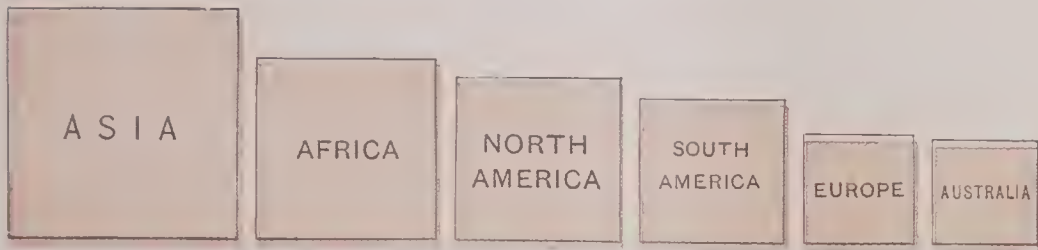
60. There is a small ocean around the north pole called the **Arctic Ocean**; another around the south pole called the **Antarctic Ocean**.

61. The **Atlantic Ocean** separates America from Europe and Africa, and extends from the Arctic Ocean to the Antarctic Ocean.

62. The **Pacific Ocean** separates America from Asia and Australia, and extends from the Arctic Ocean to the Antarctic Ocean.

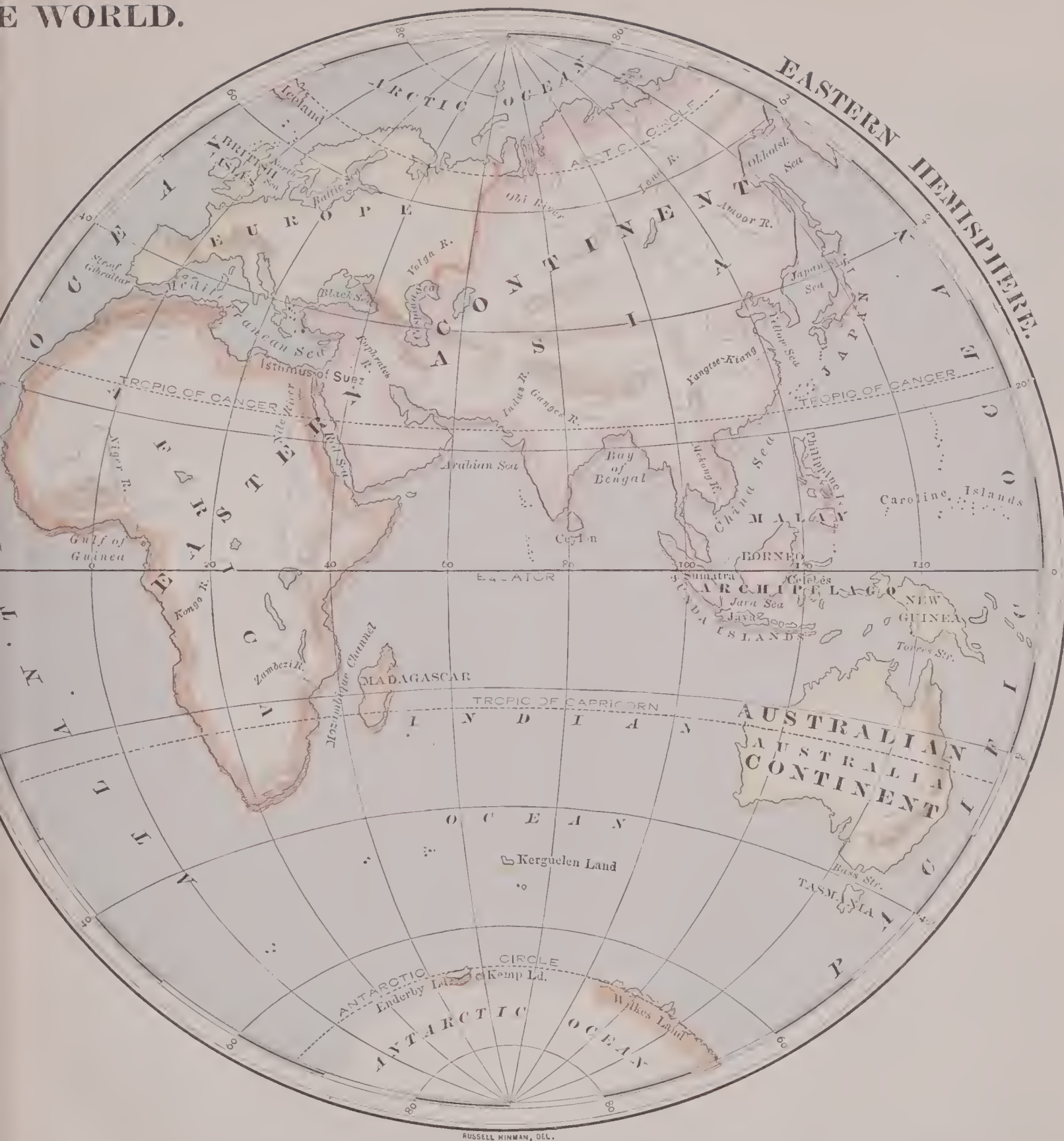
63. The **Indian Ocean** separates Africa from Australia, and extends from Asia to the Antarctic Ocean.

QUESTIONS.—59. How many oceans are there?—60. Where is the Arctic ocean? The Antarctic?—61. What ocean separates America from Europe and Africa? What ocean north of the Atlantic? What one south?—62. What ocean separates America from Asia and Australia? What ocean north of the Pacific? What ocean south?—63. Where is the Indian Ocean? What **grand-division** is north of it? What ocean south of it? Repeat the names of the five oceans.



COMPARATIVE AREAS.

THE WORLD.



COMPARATIVE POPULATIONS.

ZONES.

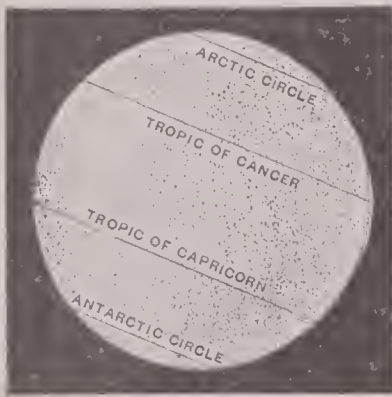
64. Certain parallels divide the surface of the earth into five belts, or **Zones**: a torrid or hot zone, two temperate zones, and two frigid or cold zones.



65. The *North Frigid* zone lies around the north pole, and extends to the Arctic Circle.

66. The *South Frigid* zone lies around the south pole, and extends to the Antarctic Circle.

67. The *Torrid* zone lies on either side of the equator, and extends to the Tropic of Cancer on the north, and to the Tropic of Capricorn on the south.



69. The *South Temperate* zone lies between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle.

QUESTIONS.—64. Into what is the earth's surface divided by certain parallels? Name the five zones.—65. Where is the north frigid zone? To what does it extend?—66. The south frigid zone? To what does it extend?—67. Where is the torrid zone? To what does it extend on the north? On the south?—68. Where is the north temperate zone?—69. The south temperate zone?

CLIMATE.

70. **Climate** is closely connected with weather. The kind of weather that is usual in a place, is said to be the climate of that place.

71. In the **torrid** zone the climate is always hot, and snow or ice is never seen except on the highest mountains.

72. In the **frigid** zones the climate is very

cold, and snow and ice can be seen during most of the year.

73. In the **temperate** zones the climate is neither always very hot nor always very cold.

74. Places where it rains a great deal are said to have a **wet** climate. At other places scarcely any rain falls, and such places are said to have a **dry** climate.

75. Mountains always have a colder, and generally a wetter, climate than the lowlands near them.

QUESTIONS.—70. What does climate mean? What is understood by the climate of a place?—71. What is the climate of the torrid zone?—72. Of the frigid zones?—73. Of the temperate zones?—74. What is a wet climate? A dry climate?—75. What is said of the climate of mountains?

PLANTS.

76. The growth of **Plants** depends mainly on the climate. Many plants grow best in a warm, wet climate such as is found in parts of the torrid zone.

77. In the moist parts of the **torrid** zone are thick forests of trees, with leaves which remain green during the entire year.

78. In these forests are trees yielding the India rubber, from which water-proof clothing is made, and the palms on which cocoa-nuts grow.

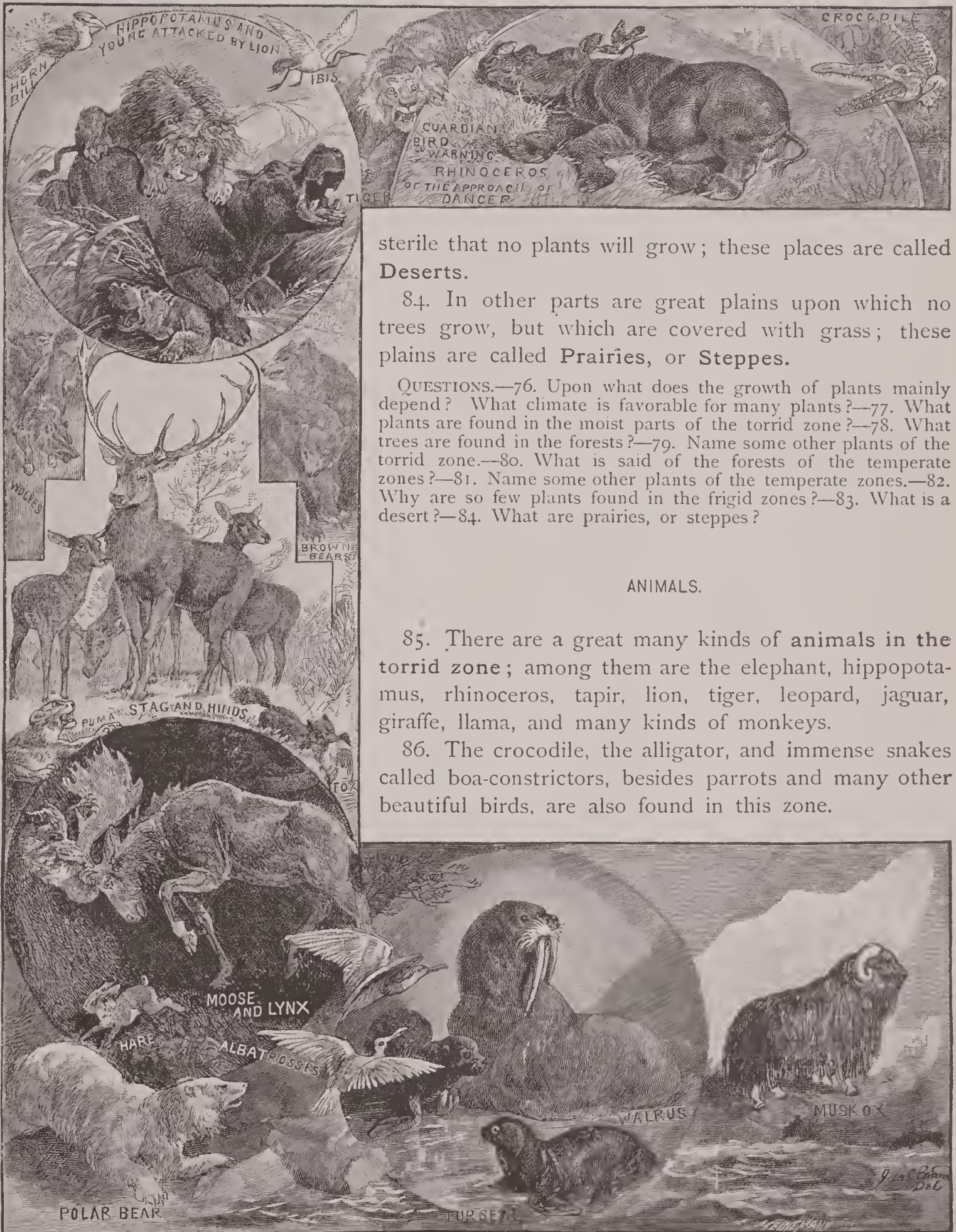
79. Coffee, tea, and sugar are obtained from plants which grow in the torrid zone. Rice, pepper, and oranges also grow in this zone.

80. In the **temperate** zones forests are also found, but they are not so thick as those in the torrid zone, and the leaves of many of the trees wither and fall off in the autumn.

81. Wheat and corn, and such fruits as the apple and the peach, are among the plants which grow in the temperate zones, as well as cotton which is made into cloth, flax from which linen is made, and hemp which is twisted into ropes.

82. The **frigid** zones are too cold for any plants except moss and a few shrubs.

83. In some parts of the torrid and temperate zones, the climate is so dry and the soil is so



sterile that no plants will grow; these places are called **Deserts**.

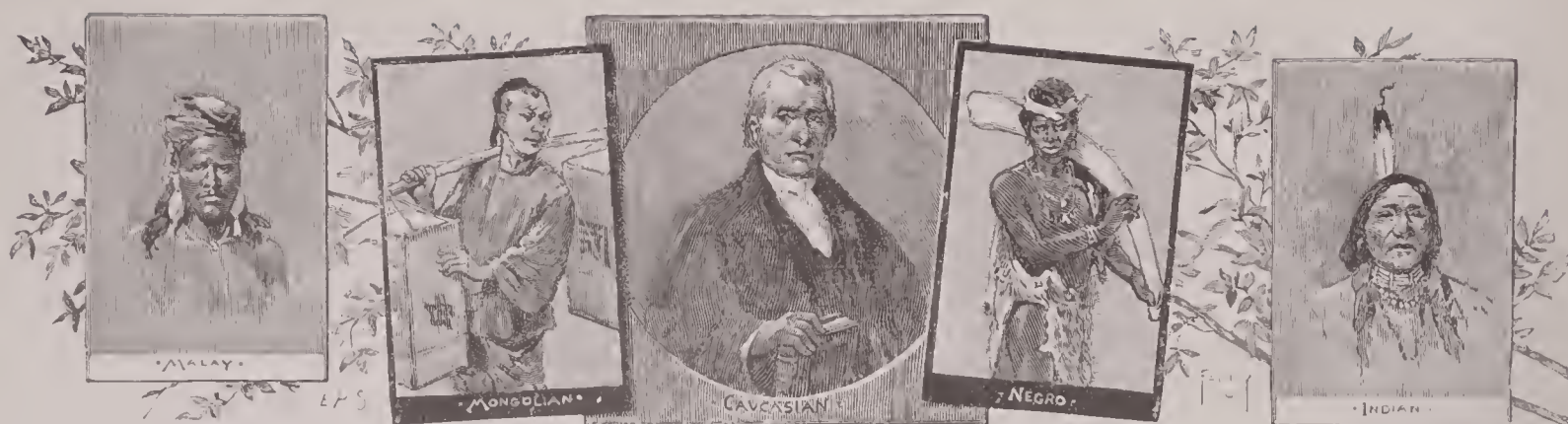
84. In other parts are great plains upon which no trees grow, but which are covered with grass; these plains are called **Prairies**, or **Steppes**.

QUESTIONS.—76. Upon what does the growth of plants mainly depend? What climate is favorable for many plants?—77. What plants are found in the moist parts of the torrid zone?—78. What trees are found in the forests?—79. Name some other plants of the torrid zone.—80. What is said of the forests of the temperate zones?—81. Name some other plants of the temperate zones.—82. Why are so few plants found in the frigid zones?—83. What is a desert?—84. What are prairies, or steppes?

ANIMALS.

85. There are a great many kinds of animals in the **torrid zone**; among them are the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, tapir, lion, tiger, leopard, jaguar, giraffe, llama, and many kinds of monkeys.

86. The crocodile, the alligator, and immense snakes called boa-constrictors, besides parrots and many other beautiful birds, are also found in this zone.



87. There are not so many kinds of wild animals in the temperate zones as in the torrid zone. The principal kinds are the bear, bison, elk, deer, wolf, fox, and ostrich. Besides these there are many domestic animals.

88. **Domestic Animals** are those which have been tamed to the use of man; such as horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and swine. In some parts of the earth, the elephant, the camel, and the llama have been trained to carry burdens, and in those countries these are also called domestic animals.

89. The animals of the frigid zones have a very thick fur to keep them warm. Most of the furs which ladies wear, come from these animals.

90. The principal kinds of fur-bearing animals are the polar bear, the sable, the ermine, the otter, and the seal. The domestic animals of the frigid zones are the reindeer and the dog. These are used instead of horses for drawing the sleds of the natives.

QUESTIONS.—85. Name the principal animals of the torrid zone.—86. What is said of the reptiles and birds of this zone?—87. What are the principal wild animals of the temperate zones?—88. What are domestic animals? Name some domestic animals.—89. Describe the animals of the frigid zones. For what is their fur used?—90. Name the principal fur-bearing animals. What are the domestic animals of the frigid zone?

THE RACES OF MEN.

91. The **People** living in one part of the world often differ from those living in other parts in the color of their skin and in their general appearance.

92. People of the same color and appearance are said to belong to the same **Race**.

93. There are five races: the **Caucasian** or white race, the **Mongolian** or yellow race, the **Ethiopian** or black race, the **Malay** or brown race, and the **American** or red race.

94. The **Caucasian** or white race is superior to all, and exceeds every other race in numbers. White men can be found all over the earth, but they are most numerous in Europe.

95. The **Mongolian** or yellow race is almost as numerous as the white race. Nearly all the yellow people live in Asia.

96. The **Ethiopian** race lives principally in Africa. The black people are called *negroes*. The negroes in our country are the descendants of Africans.

97. The **Malay** or brown race lives in Australia, the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans, and the south-eastern part of Asia.

98. The **American** or red race lived in America before the white men came here. The people of this race are called Indians, and now live mostly in the unsettled parts of North America and South America.

QUESTIONS.—91. How do people living in one part of the world differ from those living in other parts?—92. When are people said to belong to the same race?—93. How many races are there? Name them.—94. What is said of the Caucasian race? Where is this race most numerous?—95. Where is the Mongolian race found?—96. Where does the Ethiopian race live? Of whom are the negroes living in this country descendants?—97. Where does the Malay race live?—98. Who lived here before the white people came? Where do the Indians live now?

MANNER OF LIVING.

99. Those people who have houses to live in, books to read, schools, railroads, and steam-boats are called **Civilized** people.



A Scene among Civilized People.

100. The greater portion of the civilized people live in Europe and America, and belong to the white race.

101. **Half-civilized** people have no railroads nor steam-boats, and not many books. Some of them live in houses, and have towns and cities; others have no fixed homes, but live in tents and wander about from one part of the country to another with their flocks and herds.



A Scene among Half-civilized People.

102. Most of the yellow race, and that part of the brown race living in Asia, are half-civilized.

103. **Savage, or Uncivilized,** people do not live in houses, but in rude huts or in the woods without any shelter. They know nothing about reading or writing, and spend much of their time in hunting and fishing.

104. Many of the natives in Africa and Australia, and the Indians in America, are savages.



A Scene among Uncivilized People.

QUESTIONS.—99. What people are called civilized?—100. Where do most of the civilized people live?—101. Describe half-civilized people.—102. What races are half-civilized?—103. Describe savage, or uncivilized, people.—104. What races are savage?

THE OCCUPATIONS OF MEN.

105. The kind of work which a man does is said to be his **Occupation**. There are four principal kinds of occupation: *Agriculture, Mining, Manufacture, and Commerce*.

106. **Agriculture** consists in tilling the soil, producing crops, and raising domestic animals. Farmers are engaged in agriculture.

107. **Mining** consists in obtaining minerals out of the earth. Those engaged in this occupation are called miners.

The places from which coal and such metals as gold, silver, iron, and copper are obtained, are called *mines*; the places from which building stone is obtained, are called *quarries*.

108. **Manufacture** consists in adapting the products of agriculture or mining to the uses of man. Blacksmiths, shoe-makers, tailors, and millers are all different kinds of manufacturers.

109. **Commerce** consists in buying, selling, and transporting the products of mining, agriculture, and manufacture. These are usually bought in one place and carried to another to be sold. Merchants, sailors, and railroad men are engaged in commerce.

QUESTIONS.—105. What are occupations? Name the four principal kinds.—106. What is agriculture? What are men called who have this occupation?—107. What is mining? What are they called who engage in mining?—108. What is manufacture? Name some kinds of manufacturers.—109. What is commerce? Name some of the branches of this occupation.

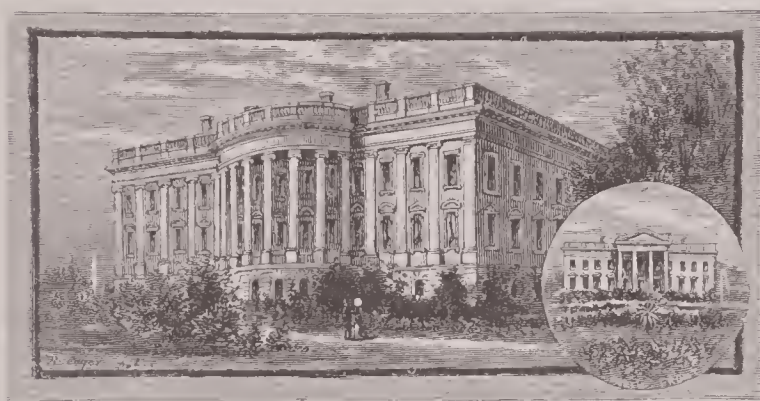
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT.

110. People living in the same country and obeying the same laws, form what is called a **State**. The men who make the laws and who punish those that do not obey these laws, form the **Government** of the state.

111. There are two kinds of governments—*Republics* and *Monarchies*.

112. In a **Republic**, the people choose some person as *Governor* or *President*, whose duty it is to see that the laws are not disobeyed.

Our country is the greatest republic in the world.



The President's House, in Washington.

113. In a **Monarchy**, the laws are enforced by a *Prince*, a *King*, or an *Emperor*, who is usually the son or heir of a previous ruler. Such a country is called a *Principality*, a *Kingdom*, or an *Empire*.

Some of the states of Europe are the greatest monarchies in the world.

114. The city in which the chief officer of a country usually lives, and where the laws are made, is called the **Capital** of that country.

QUESTIONS.—110. What forms a state? The government?—111. How many kinds of government are there? 112. What is a republic?—113. A monarchy? Name three kinds of monarchies.—114. What is the capital of a country?

RELIGIONS

115. The principal **religions** are: the Jewish, the Christian, the Mohammedan, Brahminism, and Buddhism.

116. The **Jews** are descendants of Abraham. Their history and religious faith may be found in the Old Testament of the Bible.

117. The **Christian** religion teaches that Christ is the Son of God and the Savior of mankind. The words of Christ are recorded in the New Testament of the Holy Bible.

118. The **Mohammedan** religion teaches that Mohammed was the greatest of the prophets.

119. **Brahminism** is one of the oldest religions. Its followers live in eastern Asia.

120. **Buddhism** was founded by an Indian prince named Buddha. It is now the religion of much of eastern Asia.

121. Besides these, there are many **Pagan** religions, whose followers worship idols and pray to them for help and protection.

QUESTIONS.—115. Mention five religions.—116. What is said of the Jews?—117. What does the Christian religion teach? Where are Christ's words recorded?—118. What is said of Mohammedanism?—119. Of Brahminism?—120. Of Buddhism?—121. Of pagan religions?

HOW TO STUDY A MAP.

1. To **bound a country** is to name the countries and bodies of water which border upon it,—naming first those on the north, then on the east, then on the south, and then on the west.

2. To **describe a river** is to tell where it rises, through what countries and in what directions it flows, and into what body of water it empties.

3. To **describe a lake** is to tell in what part of a country it is situated, and to name its inlet and its outlet.

4. To **locate a mountain range** is to tell in what part of a country it is situated, and in what direction it extends.

5. To **locate a town** is to tell in what part of a country and on what body of water, or near what mountains it is situated.

QUESTIONS.—1. How do you bound a country?—2. How describe a river?—3. A lake?—4. How do you locate a mountain range?—5. A town?

NORTH AMERICA.

Map Questions are to be studied before the Description. See page 19.

DESCRIPTION.

1. **North America** is the larger part of the Western continent, and includes, besides the main-land, the islands of Greenland and Iceland, the Arctic Archipelago, and the West Indies. It is wider in the north than it is in the south.

2. **Surface.**—There are two principal mountain systems in North America,—the Cordilleras and the Appalachian Mountains.

3. The **Cordilleras** are composed of two principal mountain chains,—the Rocky Mountains and a more broken chain near the coast, called in different parts the Coast Range, Cascade Range, Sierra Nevada, and Sierra Madre.

4. These mountains stand upon a **high plateau**, different parts of which are called the Great Plains, the Mexican Plateau, the Colorado Plateau, and the Great Basin. The Cordilleras occupy almost one half of North America.

5. The **Appalachian System** is much



smaller, and lies in the eastern part of the grand-division.

6. It is composed of low plateaus bordered on the east by several low mountain chains.

7. Between the Cordilleras and the Appalachian system, a **great low plain** extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean.

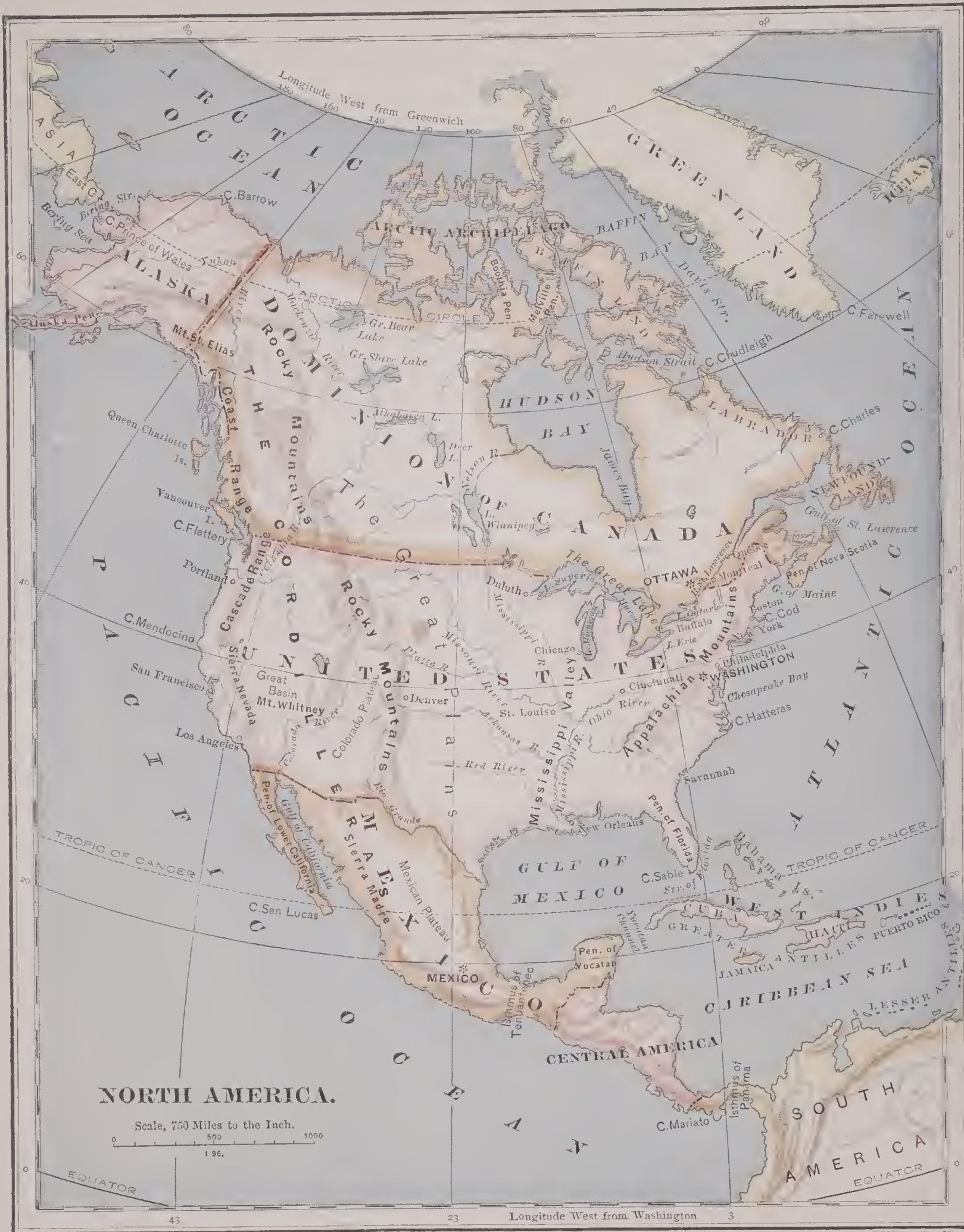
8. In the south this plain is called the **Mississippi Valley**, and in the north it is occupied by a great many lakes, five of which—Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario—are called the “**Great Lakes.**”

QUESTIONS.—1. What islands does North America include? What is said of its shape?—2. Name the principal mountain systems.—3. Name the principal chains of the Cordilleras.—4. The principal plateaus. What is the extent of the Cordilleras?—5. Where is the Appalachian system?—6. Of what is it composed?—7. What occupies the grand-division between the Cordilleras and the Appalachian system?—8. What is this plain called in the south? Name the Great Lakes.



Some
Animals
of
North
America.





MAP QUESTIONS.

What ocean north of North America?—What one east?—What gulf south?—What ocean west?—What archipelago on the north?—What island east of the Arctic Archipelago?—What island east of Greenland?—What island east of North America?—What islands south-east?—What islands on the west coast?—What large bay in the north?—What strait connects Hudson Bay with the Atlantic?—What bay west of Greenland?—What strait connects Baffin Bay with the Atlantic Ocean?—What gulf in the east?—What sea south of the West Indies?—What gulf in the south-west?—What sea on the north-west?—What strait connects Bering Sea with the Arctic Ocean?—From what does Bering Strait separate North America?—What two peninsulas in the south-east?—What peninsula in the south-west?—What one in the north-west?—What cape projects into the Arctic Ocean?—What cape at the southern extremity of Greenland?—East of Labrador?—What two capes south of this on

the Atlantic coast?—What cape at the extremity of the peninsula of Florida?—Of Lower California?—What capes extend into the Pacific?—What cape extends into Bering Strait?—What mountain system in the west?—What is the longest chain of the Cordilleras?—What plains east of the Rocky Mountains?—What is the chain near the Pacific coast called in various parts?—What plateau between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains?—What mountains near the Atlantic coast?—What valley between the Cordilleras and the Appalachians?—What large river, between the Rocky Mountains and the Appalachian Mountains, empties into the Gulf of Mexico?—What long river empties into the Mississippi from the west?—What river forms the outlet of the Great Lakes?—What river empties into the Arctic Ocean?—Into Bering Sea?—Into the Pacific Ocean?—Into the Gulf of California?—What country in the north of North America?—What country occupies the central part?—What country south of the United States?—What country south-east of Mexico?

9. **Rivers.**—There are three large rivers in this plain; the Mississippi, flowing through the Mississippi Valley, and the St. Lawrence and Mackenzie, flowing from the lake region.

Three large rivers flow westward from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific; the Colorado, the Columbia, and the Yukon.

10. **Climate and Vegetation.**—The greater part of North America is in the north temperate zone. In the east and along the Pacific coast, the climate is moist, and extensive forests are found; but much of the interior has a dry climate, and consists to a great extent of treeless prairies.

11. Small parts lie in the frigid and torrid zones. In the frigid zone the climate is too cold for trees to grow. In the torrid zone the lowlands have a moist, hot, and unhealthy

climate, and are covered with dense forests of tropical trees. The mountains are cooler, and such plants as grow in the temperate zone are found on them.

12. **Animals.**—Most of the larger wild animals are found in the north and west. The principal kinds are the polar bear, elk, and seal in the north; the buffalo, deer, antelope and wolf on the plains; and the bear, panther, and wild sheep in the western mountains.

13. **Inhabitants.**—

North America contains over 88 millions of inhabitants, most of whom live in the south-eastern and southern parts.



Niagara Falls.

QUESTIONS.—9. Describe the Mississippi. The St. Lawrence. Three large rivers flowing westward.—10. In what zone is most of North America? Describe the climate and vegetation in the east and along the Pacific coast. That of the interior.—11. The climate of the small part in the frigid zone. Of the part lying in the torrid zone.—12. What wild animals are found in North America?—13. In what parts do most of the inhabitants live?

14. The inhabitants belong to four races: the Caucasian, the Ethiopian, the American, and the Mongolian. The whites are by far the most numerous; the blacks, who live chiefly in the south, are next in number.

15. There are still a few Indians in the north and among the Cordilleras. A few Mongolians live along the shores of the Pacific and Arctic oceans.

16. **Divisions.**—North America contains the following divisions: the *United States*, which

owns *Alaska*; the *Dominion of Canada*; *Mexico*; *Central America*; the *West Indies*; and *Greenland* and *Iceland*.

17. **Greenland** is covered with ice and snow. **Iceland** has a cold climate, and contains many volcanoes and geysers. Both of these islands belong to Denmark.

QUESTIONS.—14. To what races do the inhabitants belong? What race is most numerous? Which next?—15. Where are Indians still found? Where do a few Mongolians live?—16. What divisions does America contain?—17. What is said of Greenland and Iceland?

THE UNITED STATES.

MAP QUESTIONS.

Map on Pages 22-23.

What country north of the United States?—What ocean east?—What gulf and what country south?—What ocean west?—What gulf on the east coast?—What two bays?—What island on the east?—What islands on the south-east?—On the west?—What four capes on the east?—Two on the south?—Four on the west?—What mountain range west of the center of the country?—What one near the Pacific?—What one between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada?—What basin west of the Wasatch Mountains?—What plateau east?—What plains occupy the central part of the country?—What valley east of the Great Plains?—What mountains in the eastern part of the country?—What plateau west of these mountains?—What plain to the east?—What two rivers empty near Long Island?—What three, into Chesapeake Bay?—What is the largest river emptying into the Gulf of Mexico?—What is the largest western tributary of the Mississippi?—Name two other western tributaries.—What is the largest eastern branch of the Mississippi?—What river on the south-west boundary of the United States?—What river flows south-west across the Colorado Plateau?—What river joins the Colorado from the east?—What two rivers west of the Sierra Nevada?—What river flows across the north-western corner of the United States?—Name two tributaries to the Columbia?—What river flows north from the United States to Lake Winnipeg?—Name five lakes between the United States and Canada?—What large lake lies wholly in the United States?—What river flows out of Lake Ontario?—What lake in the west?—Name fourteen states which touch the Atlantic Ocean?—Name

five states on the Gulf coast.—Eight touching the Great Lakes.—Name ten states touched by the Mississippi River.—Five touched by the Ohio.—Name seven touched by the Missouri.—Name five divisions touched by the Arkansas.—Name five divisions containing part of the Rocky Mountains.—What divisions contain part of the Colorado Plateau?—In what state is most of the Great Basin?—What three states border on the Pacific?—Bound Alaska.—What part is mountainous?—What large river flows through it?

DESCRIPTION.

1. The **United States** is the country in which we live, and occupies the middle portion of North America. It also includes the north-western portion called Alaska.

Our country is called the United States because it is composed of many separate states *united* under one government.

2. **Size.**—The United States would make ninety states as large as Ohio, and is exceeded in size by only three governments in the world.

3. **Surface.**—The surface of our country is composed of two great mountain systems—the Cordilleras and the Appalachians,—the broad Mississippi Valley between them, and the Atlantic Coast Plain between the Appalachians and the Atlantic Ocean.

4. The Cordilleras occupy almost the whole of the western half of the country, and contain the highest table-land and mountain ranges in the United States.

The Rocky Mountains, the Cascade Range, and the Sierra Nevada are so high that trees and grass will not grow on their summits, where snow can be found even in summer. The Great Plains, the Great Basin, and the Colorado Plateau are about a mile high.

5. The Appalachian mountain system is but one fourth as high as the Cordilleras, and is composed of a low plateau bordered on the east by many long, straight ridges lying side by side.

The sides and many of the highest summits of the Appalachian Mountains are covered with forests.

6. The Mississippi Valley is a low and nearly level plain, sloping gradually southward, between the Appalachian Mountains and the Cordilleras.

It contains the most fertile part of the Union, and produces great quantities of cotton, wheat, and corn.

7. The Atlantic Coast Plain is about one hundred miles wide, and its surface is nearly level.

It contains most of the manufactories and the densest population in the Union.

8. **Rivers.**—The Mississippi is the largest river in North America, and one of the largest in the world. It rises in Lake Itasca, in the northern part of the United States, and with its branches, the Missouri, Ohio, Arkansas, and Red rivers, drains the entire Mississippi Valley.

9. The largest rivers in the Cordilleras are the Rio Grande, flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, the Colorado, which empties into the Gulf of California, and the Columbia, which rises in the Dominion of Canada.

10. **Lakes.**—Only one of the five Great Lakes lies entirely within the United States; the other four lie partly in Canada. Water from these lakes flows to the Atlantic Ocean as the St. Lawrence River.

Lake Superior is almost as large as the state of Indiana, and is the largest fresh-water lake in the world.

11. Great Salt Lake lies in the Great Basin. It has no outlet to the sea, and its water is so salt and bitter that it can not be used for drinking.

12. **Climate.**—The United States lies in the north temperate zone, but the country is so large that it possesses many kinds of climate.

13. In the south the climate is moist, and so warm that snow rarely falls.

14. In the north the climate is drier, and, although the summers are warm and pleasant, the winters are cold, and snow lies on the ground for many weeks.

15. In some parts of the western plateau scarcely any rain falls, and the climate is very hot in summer and very cold in winter.

16. Along the coast in the north-west, the climate is moist and moderate.

17. **Vegetation.**—The eastern part of the United States and the coasts in the north-west contain many large forests.



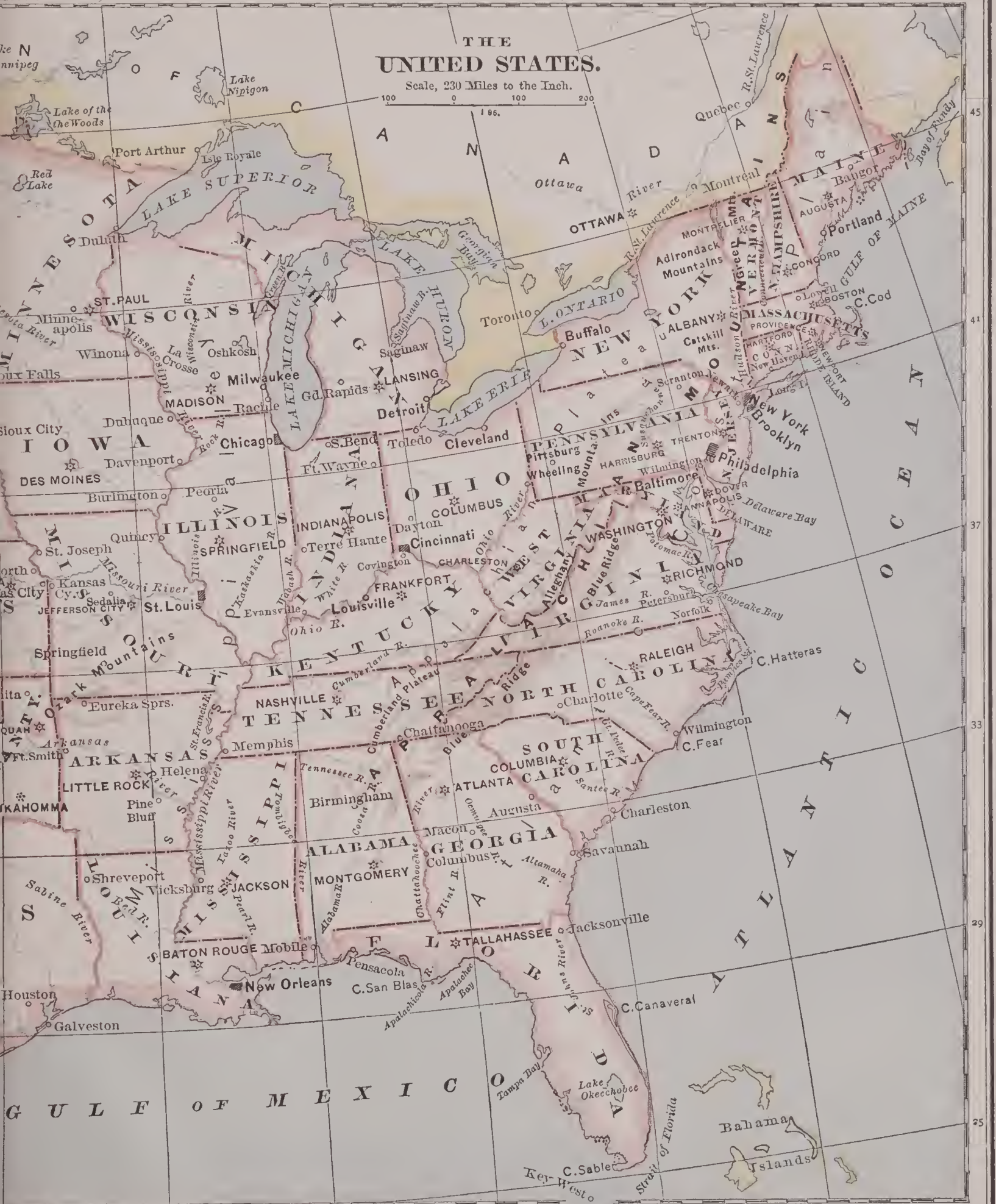
A Rocky Mountain Pass.

QUESTIONS.—1. Where is the United States? What does it include?—2. What is said of its size?—3. Of its surface?—4. Describe the Cordilleras.—5. The Appalachians.—6. The Mississippi Valley.—7. The Atlantic coast plain.—8. What is said of the Mississippi River?—9. What are the largest rivers in the Cordillera region?—10. How many and which of the Great Lakes lie entirely in the United States? What river forms the outlet to these lakes?—11. Describe Great Salt Lake.—12. In what zone is the United States?—13. Describe the climate in the south.—14. In the north.—15. In some parts of the west.—16. Along the north-west coast?—17. Where are forests found?



THE UNITED STATES.

Scale, 230 Miles to the Inch.



18. A large part of the Mississippi Valley consists of treeless prairies, which have a very fertile soil.

19. In the warm southern part of this valley, cotton, rice, sugar-cane, oranges, and lemons are cultivated; while, farther north, such plants as wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, hay, apples, and peaches are produced in great abundance.

20. In some parts of the west, the climate is too dry for the most useful plants to grow.

21. **Animals.**—At one time great herds of bisons, or buffaloes, roamed over the prairies of the Mississippi Valley, while the forests contained many bear, elk, moose, and deer; most of these larger wild animals have been killed, and few are now seen.

22. **Inhabitants.**—More people live in the United States than in any other country in North America. Most of them belong to the white, or Caucasian, race, and live in the eastern half of the country.

23. A part of the population belongs to the black, or Ethiopian, race, and lives mostly in the southern part of the Union.

24. The red race, or Indians, who long ago roamed over the whole country, have been driven westward by the whites, and now live on lands set apart for them by the Government. These lands are called "Indian Reservations."

25. The yellow, or Mongolian, race, is represented by the Chinese, who live chiefly near the Pacific coast, and by the Esquimos in Alaska.

26. **Occupations.**—The United States supplies greater quantities of the products of agriculture, manufacturing, and mining than any other country of the world.

27. *Agriculture* is the leading occupation, especially in the fertile Mississippi Valley.

Agriculture includes not only the production of almost every kind of plant crop, but also the raising of horses and mules to draw our vehicles; cattle to supply beef, milk, butter, and cheese; sheep to supply wool and mutton; and swine to supply pork.

28. *Manufacturing* is specially active in the eastern and central parts.

North of New York City, the principal manufactures are cotton and woolen cloth and such notions as buttons, pins, hooks, and eyes. South of New York, the principal manufactures are iron and steel, machinery, silk, etc.

29. *Mining* is the leading occupation in much of the mountainous portion of the country.

Petroleum, iron, coal, lead, and copper are obtained in the eastern part; while gold, silver, and mercury are the most valuable productions of the western part.

30. The *Commerce* of the United States, in the productions of the farm, the mine, and the manufactory, is very extensive.

The farm products are so abundant that the people can not consume them all, and a portion is sent to foreign countries in exchange for sugar, coffee, tea, spices, and various manufactures.

Goods are carried to almost any town in the Union

by means of railroads. The United States has more miles of railway than any other country in the world.

31. **Government.**—The United States is a republic, composed of 45 states, the District of Columbia, and 5 territories (including Alaska and the Indian Territory).

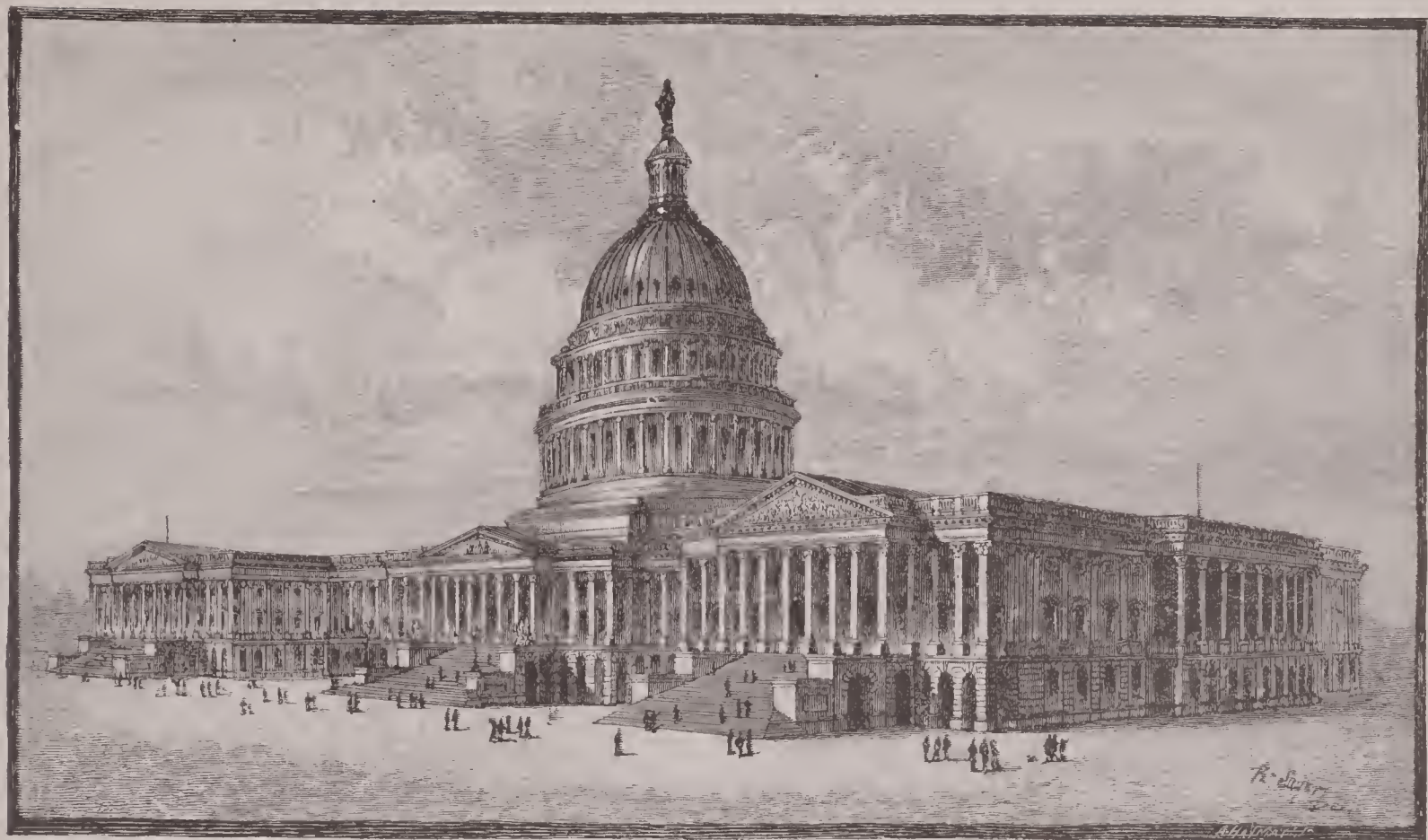
32. **Washington** is the capital of the United States. The National Congress holds its session there each year.

Congress is composed of 90 Senators and 357 Representatives. Each state sends two Senators. The number of Representatives from each state depends on the number of its inhabitants. Some states have only one: New York has thirty-four. Each state is a republic, and has its own Governor and a Legislature chosen by the people.

The Supreme Court also sits at Washington. The Judges are appointed for life by the President.



A Scene on the Upper Mississippi.



The Capitol at Washington.

33. The **President** of the United States is chosen for four years by Electors, who are elected by the people in the various states. Each state has as many Electors as it has Senators and Representatives.

34. For convenience of study, the United States may be described in the following nine divisions :

The New England States.

The Middle States.

The Southern States.

The Central States.

The Northern States.

The South-western States and Territories.

The North-western States.

The Western States.

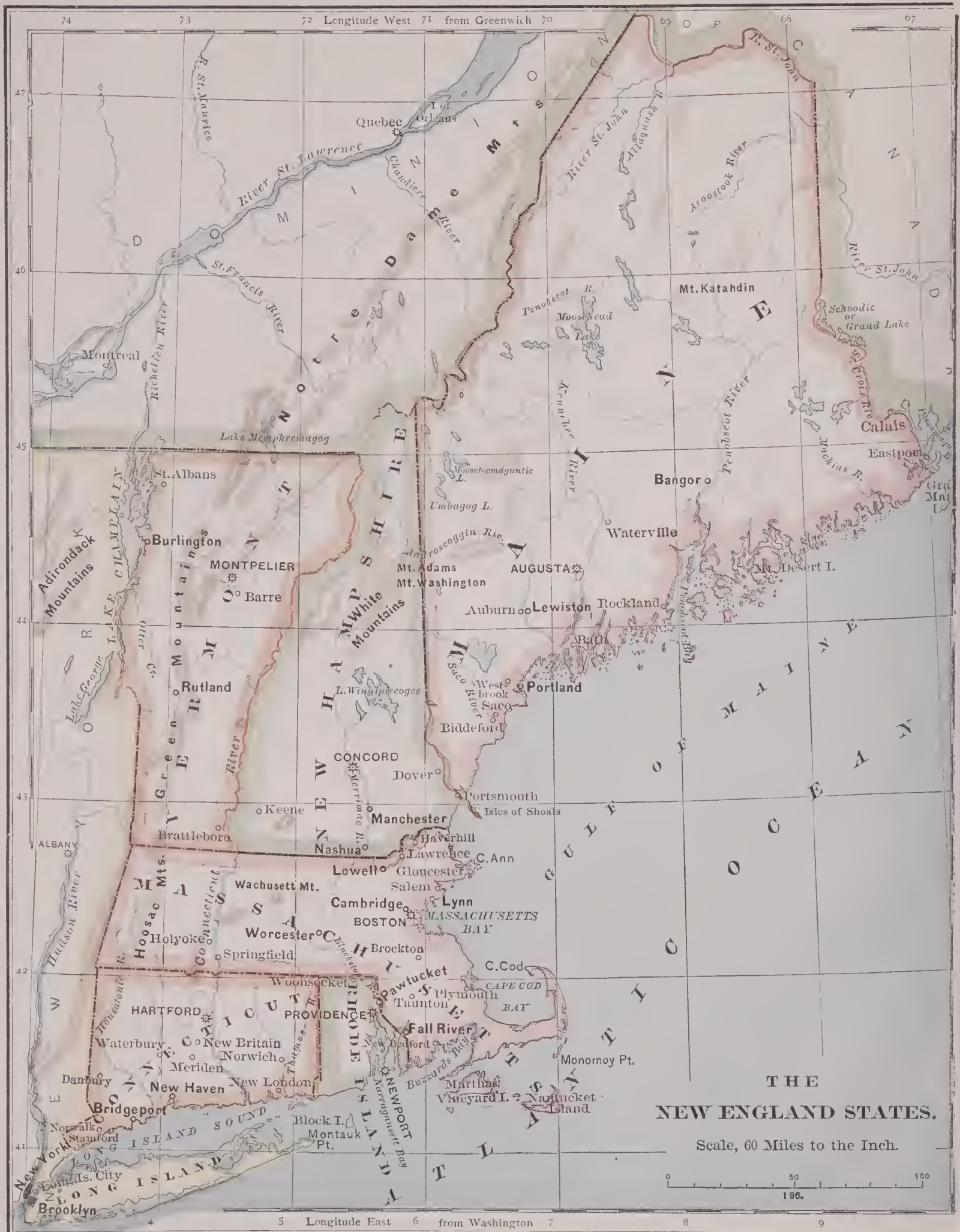
Alaska.

35. **Alaska** occupies the north-western part of America. Its surface is a plateau, traversed by a continuation of the Cascade and Rocky mountains. Mt. St. Elias, in this chain, is over

three miles high, and is one of the highest summits in North America.

36. The Yukon is the largest river of Alaska. The people are mostly Mongolian Esquimos. The hunting of seals and other fur-bearing animals, fishing, and mining are their chief occupations. *Sitka* is the chief settlement.

QUESTIONS.—18. Of what does a large part of the Mississippi Valley consist?—19. What plants are cultivated?—20. Why is agriculture not successful in many parts of the west?—21. What is said of wild animals?—22. What is said of the population of the United States? To what race do most of the people belong?—23. Where do most of the negroes live?—24. What is said of the Indians?—25. Of Mongolians?—26. In what respects does the United States surpass other nations?—27. What is the most common occupation?—28. Where is manufacturing especially active?—29. Where is mining a leading occupation?—30. What is said of commerce?—31. What is the government of the United States? Of what is the Union composed?—32. What is the capital? What body meets there?—33. How is the President chosen?—34. Into what groups may the United States be divided?—35. Describe the position and surface of Alaska.—36. What is the largest river? To what race do the people belong? What are their occupations? What is the chief settlement?



NEW ENGLAND STATES.

MAP QUESTIONS.

Name the New England States.—What ocean bounds this division on the east and south?—What country, on the north?—What state, on the west?—Which state is the farthest north?—Which, farthest south?—Name the three northern states.—The three southern.—Which state is the largest?—Which, the smallest?—What two states lie north of Massachusetts?—What two, south?—What part of this division is mountainous?—What ranges of mountains in the western part?—What is their direction?—What mountains in Vermont?—In New Hampshire?—What mountain in Maine?—What river forms part of the eastern boundary of this division?—Of the northern?—What river forms the boundary between Vermont and New Hampshire?—Name three rivers in Maine.—Two in Connecticut.—One river in New Hampshire.—What lake between

Vermont and New York?—Name a lake in New Hampshire.—The largest lake in Maine.—What bay south of Maine?—East of Massachusetts?—South of Massachusetts?—What one extends into Rhode Island?—What sound south of Connecticut?—Name three capes on the coast of Massachusetts.—What island on the coast of Maine?—What two islands belong to Massachusetts?—What is the capital of Maine?—On what river is it?—Name a sea-port of Maine.—What city on the Penobscot River?—What is the capital of New Hampshire?—On what river is it situated?—What two cities south of Concord?—What is the capital of Vermont?—What city on Lake Champlain?—What city near Otter Creek?—What is the capital of Massachusetts?—What city in central Massachusetts?—Two cities on the Connecticut River?—What two capitals has Rhode Island?—What is the capital of Connecticut?—What cities on Long Island Sound?

DESCRIPTION.

1. The **New England States** occupy the north-eastern part of the Union. The coast is rocky, and has many bays and harbors.

2. The **Appalachian** system renders the western and northern parts mountainous. In Massachusetts the chief range is called the Hoosac Mountains; in Vermont, the Green Mountains,—so called because the slopes are covered with evergreen trees.

3. In New Hampshire the system is called the White Mountains, because some of the summits are covered with snow for much of the year. Mt. Washington is the highest peak. In Maine there are no long ranges, but many peaks, of which Mt. Katahdin is the highest.

4. **Rivers.**—The largest rivers are the Connecticut, the Kennebec, and the Penobscot, but these are not navigable far from their mouths.

5. **Lakes.**—Many lakes are found in northern New England. Moosehead Lake, Lake Winnepesaukee, and Lake Champlain are the most noted.

6. The winters are long and cold; the summers are short, but warm and pleasant.

7. New England contains but one thirteenth of the people in the Union. The southern part is more densely settled than any other part of the United States.



Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

8. **Manufacturing** is the leading industry. New England leads the country in the manufacture of cloth, paper, boots, and shoes.

QUESTIONS.—1. Where are the New England States? Bound this division.—2. What mountain system enters this division? What is it called in Massachusetts? In Vermont? Why?—3. In New Hampshire? Why? What is the highest peak? In Maine?—4. Describe the three largest rivers.—5. Where are many lakes? Name the most noted.—6. What is said of the climate?—7. Of the population?—8. Of the leading industry?

9. The soil is not very fertile, except in the river bottoms, but considerable attention is given to agriculture, stock-raising, dairying, and wool-growing.

Many people are employed in the cod and mackerel fisheries. Fine building-stone is quarried in all the states.

10. **Maine** is called the "Pine Tree State" on account of its extensive pine forests. The manufacture of cloth, leather, and lumber, and ship-building, are the chief industries.

Portland is noted for its fine harbor. *Lewiston* and *Biddeford* manufacture cloth. *Bangor* is a large lumber market. **Augusta** is the capital.

11. **New Hampshire** is called the "Granite State." Granite is a kind of stone very abundant in the state. The beautiful scenery of the White Mountains attracts many tourists.

Manchester and *Nashua* manufacture cloth. **Concord** is the capital.

12. **Vermont**, the "Green Mountain State," is hilly and mountainous. Much attention is paid to dairying and the raising of cattle and sheep.

Burlington has a large trade in lumber and wool. *Rutland* is near extensive marble and slate quarries. **Montpelier** is the capital.

13. **Massachusetts** is sometimes called the "Bay State." It manufactures more cotton and woolen cloth, and boots and shoes, than any other state in the Union. It contained some of the earliest settlements in the United States.

Boston, the capital, is the largest city and most important sea-port in New England. *Worcester*, *Lowell*, and *Fall River* are thriving manufacturing cities. *Cambridge* is the seat of Harvard College. *Lynn* manufactures shoes.

14. **Rhode Island** is called "Little Rhody;" it is the smallest state in the Union. Manufacturing and commerce are leading pursuits.

This state has two capitals: **Providence**, a manufacturing city, and **Newport**, a famous watering-place.

15. **Connecticut** is noted for the variety of its manufactures.

New Haven is the chief sea-port, and is the seat of Yale College. **Hartford** is the capital. *Bridgeport* is a manufacturing city.

QUESTIONS.—9. What other occupations receive attention?—10. Bound Maine. Why is it called the Pine Tree State? What are the principal industries? Describe Portland. Lewiston. Biddeford. Bangor. What is the



Mt. Washington.

capital? On what river is it situated?

11. Bound New Hampshire. Why is it called the "Granite State?" What is specially attractive in the state? For what are Manchester and Nashua noted? What is the capital? On what river are all these towns?

12. Bound Vermont. Why is it called the Green Mountain State? To what branches of industry is much attention paid? Describe Burlington. Rutland. What is the capital?

13. Bound Massachusetts. What articles are manufactured? What two islands to the south-east? Describe the capital. Where is Worcester? Lowell? Fall River? Lynn? What college near Boston?

14. Bound Rhode Island. What is it called? Why? What are leading industries? What large bay in the state? Name the two capitals. Where is Providence? Newport?

15. Bound Connecticut. For what is it noted? Describe New Haven. What and where is the capital? Where is Bridgeport?

MIDDLE STATES.



Bird's-Eye View of New York.

Map Questions on page 31.

DESCRIPTION.

1. The **Middle States** lie south-west from New England. The eastern part is in the low and fertile coast-plain, the central part is traversed by several mountain ranges, and the western part consists of a broken plateau.

2. The most important mountains are the Adirondack, the Catskill, and the Alleghany mountains and the Blue Ridge.

3. There are many rivers in this division, of which the Hudson is the most important. In the northern part are numerous lakes and ponds.

The Niagara River flows from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario. In its course it falls over a precipice 164 feet high, forming "Niagara Falls," one of the grandest cataraacts in the world.

4. The **climate** is temperate, though warm in the extreme south, where tobacco is exten-

sively cultivated; farther north, hay, wheat, hops, vegetables, and fruit are raised.

5. The **mineral** wealth of this division is very great. Coal, iron ore, petroleum, and salt are found in great abundance.

More petroleum is obtained from the oil wells in this division than from all the rest of the world.

6. **Manufacturing** is the principal occupation. A very great variety of articles is made, but those composed of iron or steel are most common.

QUESTIONS.—1. Where are the Middle States? Describe the surface.—2. What are the most important mountains?—3. What is the most important river in this division? Where are lakes and ponds numerous?—4. Describe the climate. What plant is extensively cultivated in the south? What plants are raised farther north?—5. What minerals are abundant?—6. What is the principal occupation? What articles are most common among the manufactures?



MAP QUESTIONS.

Name the Middle States.—What ocean on the east of this division?—What three New England states on the east?—What country on the north?—What states on the west?—What two states south of New York?—What three states south of Pennsylvania?—What states south of Maryland?—What state east of Maryland?—What state west of Virginia?—What parts of this division are mountainous?—What is the general direction of the mountain chains?—What mountains in northern New York?—What ranges in Pennsylvania?—What ranges in Maryland and Virginia?—What lake forms part of the eastern boundary of New York?—What two lakes north-west of New York?—What river connects them?—What river forms part of the northern boundary of New York?—What river in eastern New York?—What river empties into the Hudson from the west?—What river forms the eastern boundary of Pennsylvania?—What river in central Pennsylvania?—What two rivers in western Pennsylvania?—What river forms the north-western boundary of West Virginia?—What river between Vir-

ginia and Maryland?—What river flows through central Virginia?—What bay between New Jersey and Delaware?—What bay in Virginia and Maryland?

What is the capital of New York?—What city at the mouth of the Hudson River?—What city on Long Island, opposite New York?—What city on Lake Erie?—On the Genesee River?—Near Albany?

What is the capital of Pennsylvania?—What large city on the Delaware?—What two cities in western Pennsylvania?—What city on Lake Erie?—On the Schuylkill?

What is the capital of New Jersey? What three cities in north-eastern New Jersey?

What is the capital of Maryland?—What other city on Chesapeake Bay?—What two cities west of Baltimore?

What is the capital of Delaware?—What city in the north?

What is the capital of Virginia? What city near the mouth of James River?—What two cities in the central part of the state?

What is the capital of West Virginia?—What two cities on the Ohio River?

On what river is Washington? In what district is it?

7. **New York** is called the "Empire State" because it surpasses every other state in the Union in population, manufactures, and wealth.

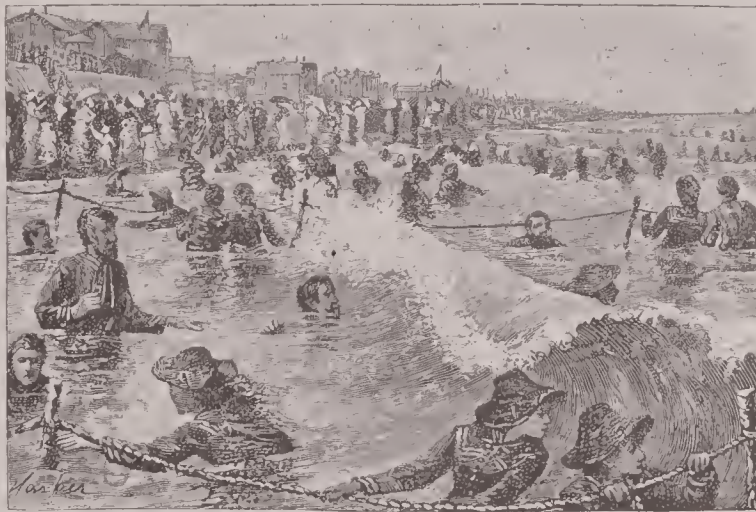
While the Hudson and Mohawk valleys are among the most densely populated portions of the Union, the Adirondack region contains very few inhabitants, and is one of the wildest regions east of the Rocky Mountains.

Boats may pass by the Erie Canal, between Buffalo and Troy, from Lake Erie to the Hudson River.

New York is the largest city and the most important sea-port in America. It is the fourth city in the world in size, and contains more inhabitants than the whole state of New Jersey. *Brooklyn* is sometimes called the "City of Churches." *Buffalo* has a large grain trade. *Rochester* is in a fine farming region. *Albany* is the capital.

E. G.—5.

8. **New Jersey** produces great quantities of fruits and vegetables, and manufactures silk goods, trunks, and thread. Sea-bathing attracts many people to its coasts in summer.



Surf-bathing on the New Jersey Coast.

New Jersey is the garden which supplies the markets of New York and Philadelphia with many of their vegetables. The apples and cider of New Jersey are famous.

Newark is noted for its manufactures, and *Jersey City* for its commerce. *Paterson* manufactures silk and locomotives. *Trenton* is the capital.

QUESTIONS.—7. Bound New York. What is it called? Why? Name three lakes in the central part of the state. What two islands belong to the state? Describe New York City. Brooklyn. Buffalo. Rochester. What and where is the capital?

8. Bound New Jersey. Name its productions. Its manufactures. What attracts people to its coasts? Describe Newark. Jersey City. Paterson. What and where is the capital?

9. **Pennsylvania** is called the "Keystone State" because of its central position among the original thirteen states. It ranks as the first state in the Union in the manufacture of iron and steel, and in the value of its mineral productions.

Pennsylvania was settled by the Quakers, under William Penn, the name meaning "Penn's Woodland." They bought the land from the Indians, with whom they lived on terms of friendship.

Philadelphia is the third city of America in size and one of the first in manufactures. *Pittsburg* and *Allegheny* manufacture iron and glass. *Scranton* and *Reading* have extensive coal mines. *Harrisburg* is the capital.

10. **Delaware** is one of the smallest states of the Union. Market-gardening, fruit culture, and ship-building are important industries.

Wilmington is the largest city. *Dover* is the capital.

11. **Maryland**.—Agriculture is the chief occupation. Coal is mined in the west. The oyster fisheries are the most valuable in the Union.

Baltimore is a large and wealthy commercial city. *Cumberland* is in the coal region. *Annapolis* is the capital.

12. The **District of Columbia** is a small tract on the east bank of the Potomac River. **Washington**, the capital of the United States, is in this District.

The building in which Congress meets is one of the finest in the world, and is called the Capitol. The President's mansion is known as the White House.

13. **Virginia** is called the "Old Dominion." Agriculture is the chief occupation,—wheat, corn, and tobacco being staple crops. The western part of the state is noted for its beautiful mountain scenery and healthful climate.

Richmond is the capital. *Norfolk* has an excellent harbor. *Petersburg* and *Lynchburg* are principal cities.

14. **West Virginia** is a hilly state. Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations.

Wheeling is a manufacturing city. *Huntington* is an important town. *Parkersburg* has large coal-oil refineries. **Charleston**, the capital, is near valuable salt-works.

QUESTIONS.—9. Bound Pennsylvania. What is it called, and why? How does it rank among the states of the Union? Describe Philadelphia. Pittsburg. Allegheny.

Scranton. Reading. What and where is the capital?

10. Bound Delaware. What is said of its size? Of the important industries? What is the largest city? What and where is the capital?

11. Bound Maryland. Name three industries. Describe Baltimore. Cumberland. Locate the capital.

12. What and where is the District of Columbia? What city does it contain?

13. Bound Virginia. What is it called? What is the chief occupation? What are the staple crops? For what is the western part of the state noted? What and where is the capital? Describe Norfolk. Where is Petersburg? Lynchburg?

14. Bound West Virginia? What is said of its surface? Of the leading occupations? Describe Wheeling. Huntington. Parkersburg. What and where is the capital?



The Natural Bridge, Virginia.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Map Questions on Page 35.

DESCRIPTION.

1. This division includes the states of the Union in which cotton is grown.

2. Most of the **surface** is a continuous low plain, broken in the north-east by the Appalachian Mountains, and rising gradually west of the Mississippi River to the Great Plains.

3. Several **ranges** cross from the Smoky Mountains to the Blue Ridge, forming inclosed valleys. One of these ranges contains the Black Dome, the highest peak of the whole Appalachian system.

4. Along the coast there are many large **swamps**, covered with trees, tangled vines, and tall canes. A kind of long, gray moss hangs from the trees.

5. Much of the division west of the Mississippi River consists of fertile **prairies**. East of the Mississippi are immense forests,—pine in the lowlands, and oak and chestnut on the mountains. There are valuable cypress and live-oak forests near the coasts.

6. The **Mississippi**, the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Arkansas, and the Red are the most important rivers. Many of the coast rivers, such as the Savannah, the Chattahoochee, the Brazos, and the Rio Grande, are navigable for short distances.

To prevent the overflow of the Mississippi, banks, called *levees*, are built along its margins. A break in these levees is called a *crevasse*, through which the water rushes and converts miles of low country into a shallow lake.

7. The **climate** is warmer than that of any other division of the Union, and the soil is very fertile excepting in the extreme west.

8. About one fifth of the people in the Union live in this division. There are very few foreigners among them. About one third of the inhabitants are negroes.

9. **Agriculture** is the chief occupation, and cotton is by far the most valuable crop. Corn

is also cultivated, and, in the south, rice, sugar-cane, and oranges are produced. Much attention is given to herding in the west.

10. **North Carolina** produces large quantities of corn, tobacco, rice, cotton, lumber, and turpentine. It has extensive pine forests. The mountains in the west are covered with oak forests, and are rich in minerals.

Wilmington is the largest city and shipping point. *Raleigh* is the capital. *Charlotte* is a thriving railroad center.



Picking Cotton.

QUESTIONS.—1. What does this division include?—2. What is most of the surface? How is it broken in the north-east? To what does it rise in the west?—3. Describe the formation of the Appalachian Mountains in this division. What is the highest peak?—4. What is said of the coast region?—5. What is the vegetation west of the Mississippi? East?—6. Name the principal rivers.—7. Describe the climate. The soil.—8. What is said of the people?—9. What is the chief occupation? The most important crop? What else is raised? What is an important industry in the west?—10. Bound North Carolina. What are its products? Why? What is said of the western part? Where is Wilmington? What and where is the capital? Describe Charlotte.



THE SOUTHERN PART OF FLORIDA.
Scale same as large Map.

THE
SOUTHERN STATES
EASTERN SECTION.

Scale, 107 Miles per Inch.

100 100 200



A Turpentine Camp.

11. South Carolina is called the "Palmetto State." The fine "sea-island" cotton grows on the islands near the coast. Rice is cultivated in the lowlands.

Charleston is a fine city and important sea-port. *Columbia* is the capital.

12. Georgia is sometimes called the "Empire State of the South." Iron ore, coal, and some gold are mined in the north. Much attention is given to manufacturing.

Atlanta, the capital and largest city, is a busy railroad center. *Savannah* is the largest sea-port. *Augusta* has a fine water-power.

13. Florida is low and swampy. The southern coast is lined with coral islands called *keys*. Large quantities of oranges and early vegetables are raised.



A Florida Swamp.

Key West, on an island in the south, is the largest city. *Jacksonville* is a winter resort. *Tallahassee* is the capital. *St. Augustine* is one of the oldest cities in the Union.

14. Tennessee is mountainous in the east and center, and level in the west. Besides the cultivation of cotton, hemp, and grain, mules, horses, and sheep are raised, and coal and copper are mined.

Nashville is the capital. *Memphis*, *Chattanooga*, and *Knoxville* are thriving cities.

QUESTIONS.—11. Bound South Carolina. What is it called? What crops are produced, and where? Where is Charleston? What and where is the capital?

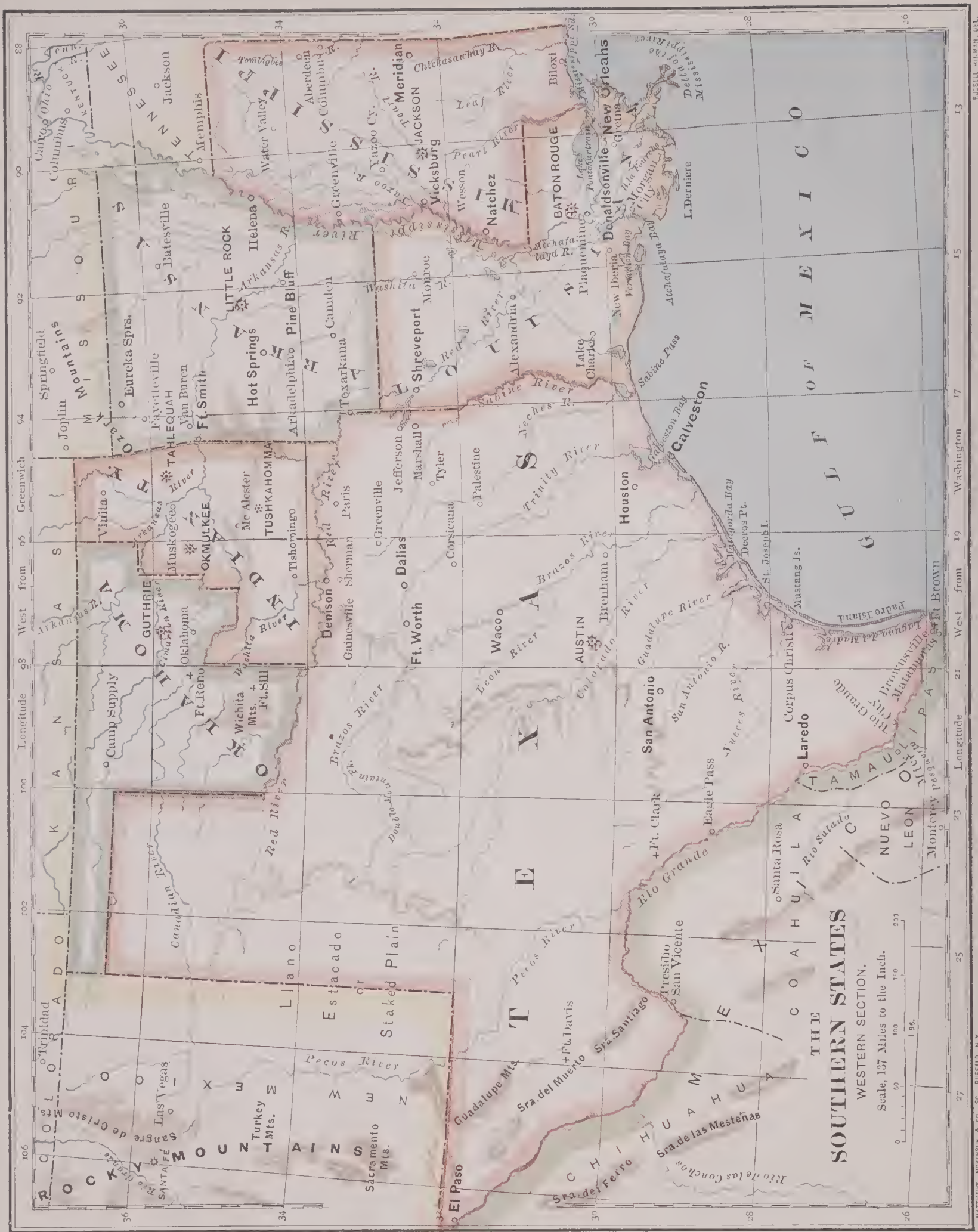
12. Bound Georgia. What is it called? What minerals are found? Where? What industry receives considerable attention? Describe and locate the capital. Savannah. Augusta.

13. Bound Florida. Describe its surface. What crops are raised? Describe Key West. Jacksonville. St. Augustine. What and where is the capital?

14. Bound Tennessee. What of its surface? What are the occupations? What and where is the capital? Locate Memphis. Chattanooga. Knoxville.

MAP QUESTIONS.

Name the states belonging to this section.—What states border on the Atlantic Ocean?—On the Gulf of Mexico?—What state borders on both the ocean and the gulf?—What part of this section is mountainous?—What is the direction of the mountain chains?—What chain between North Carolina and Tennessee?—What chain in North Carolina?—What ridge in Tennessee?—What plateau?—What two ridges in Georgia?—What two mountains partly in Georgia and partly in Alabama?—What mountain wholly in Alabama?—In what part of the section is the surface swampy?—Which state has the most lakes and swamps?—What cape at the southern end of Florida?—What three capes in North Carolina?—What two sounds on the coast of North Carolina?—What bay in southern Alabama?—What rivers in North Carolina?—In South Carolina?—In Georgia?—In Alabama?—In Tennessee?—What river separates South Carolina from Georgia?—Georgia from Alabama?—What river flows north in Florida?—What river flows through eastern Tennessee, northern Alabama, and western Tennessee?—What river forms the western boundary of Tennessee?—What is the capital of North Carolina?—What city in the southern part?—What is the capital of South Carolina?—What sea-port in this state?—What is the capital of Georgia?—What two cities on the Savannah River?—What is the capital of Florida?—What city in the extreme south, on an island?—On the St. Johns River?—What is the capital of Tennessee?—What city in the east?—What two cities in the south?—What is the capital of Alabama?—What city in the northern part?—What sea-port in this state?



15. **Alabama** is hilly in the north, and level in the south. Cotton is the principal product. Coal and iron ore are mined in the north.

Mobile is a cotton port. *Birmingham* is in the iron region. **Montgomery** is the capital. *Anniston* and *Selma* are growing cities.

16. **Mississippi** consists entirely of fertile lowlands. It is a leading state in the production of cotton.

Vicksburg and *Meridian* are flourishing cities. **Jackson** is the capital.

17. **Louisiana** embraces the delta of the Mississippi, and contains many lakes and swamps.

The chief products are cotton and sugar-cane.

New Orleans is the largest city in the South, and exports sugar and cotton. *Shreveport* is an important city. **Baton Rouge** is the capital.

18. **Texas** is the largest state of the Union. The eastern part is a fertile prairie, adapted to cotton, corn, and wheat. On the dry tablelands in the west, cattle and sheep are raised.

Dallas is the largest city, and *San Antonio* is the second in population. *Galveston* and *Houston* are trade-centers. **Austin** is the capital.

19. **Arkansas** has low and marshy lands along the Mississippi, covered with forests.

The Ozark Mountains cross the north-western part of the state.

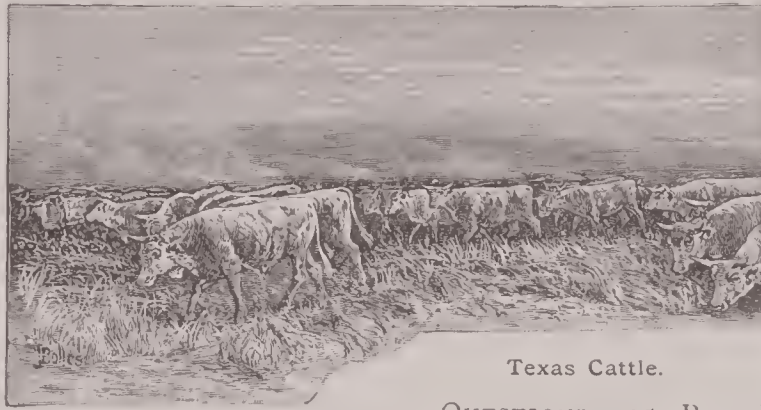
Little Rock, the capital, and *Ft. Smith* are the largest cities. *Hot Springs* is a noted water cure.

20. The **Indian Territory** has been set apart by the United States for the Indians. A portion of this, however,—the Oklahoma district,—was

opened to the public for settlement in 1889.

21. **Oklahoma Territory** was formed in 1890 from the western part of Indian Territory. Stock-raising and farming are the chief pursuits.

Guthrie is the capital



Texas Cattle.

QUESTIONS.—15. Bound Alabama. Describe the surface. What are the products? Describe *Mobile*. *Birmingham*. Locate the capital. *Anniston*. *Selma*.

16. Bound Mississippi. Describe the surface. What is the most important crop? Locate *Vicksburg*. *Meridian*. What and where is the capital?

17. Bound Louisiana. Describe the surface. What are the products? Describe *New Orleans*. *Shreveport*. What and where is the capital?

18. Bound Texas. Describe the surface. What crops are raised? What industry is pursued in the west? Describe *Dallas*. *San Antonio*. *Galveston*. *Houston*. What and where is the capital?

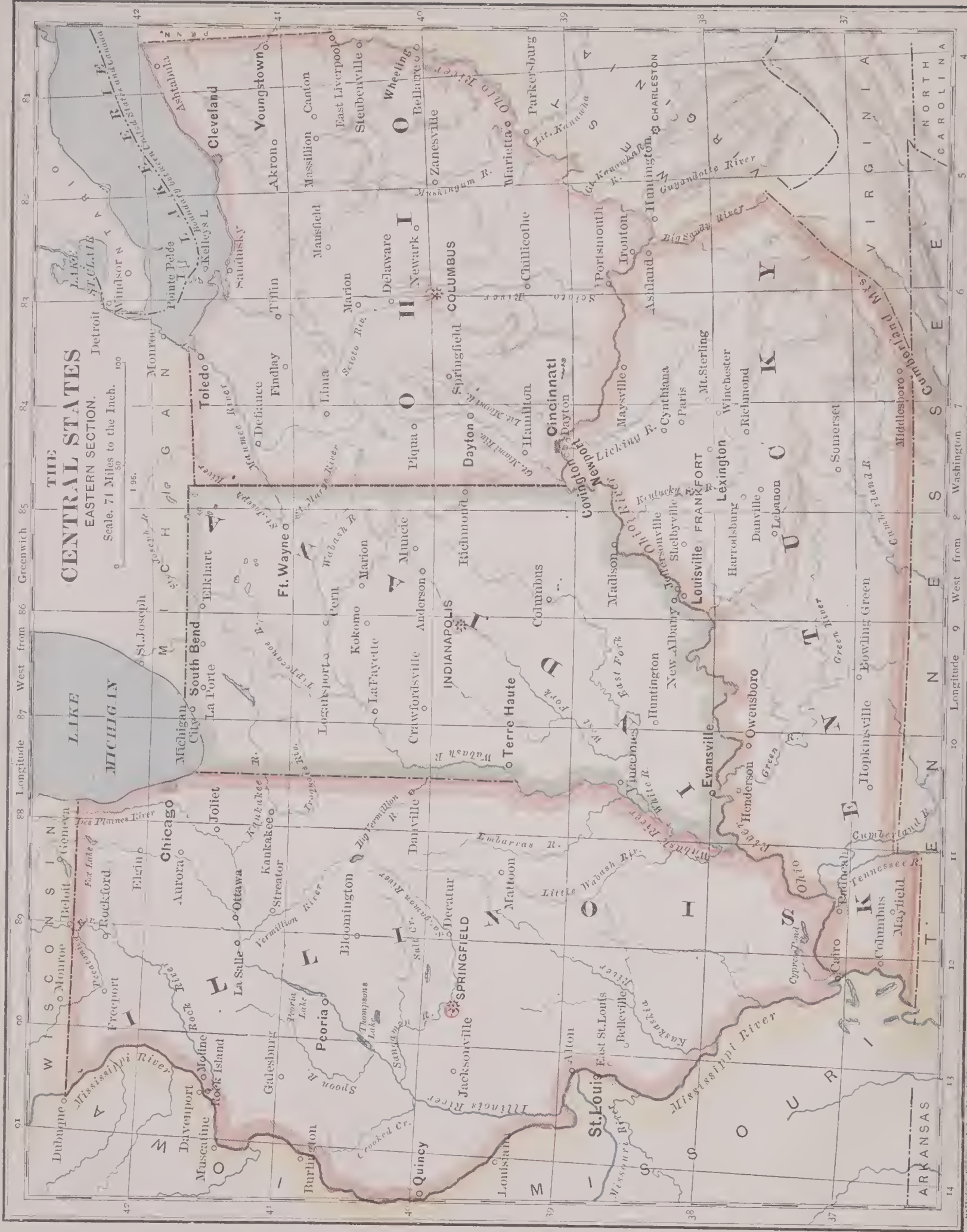
19. Bound Arkansas. Describe the surface. What and where is the capital? Where is *Ft. Smith*? *Hot Springs*?

20. Bound Indian Territory. What part has been opened to the public?

21. Bound Oklahoma. What are the chief pursuits? Locate the capital.

MAP QUESTIONS.

Name the four states in this section.—
What state lies east of the Mississippi?—
What state is partly east and partly west of the Mississippi?—What state has the Mississippi for its eastern boundary?—
What territories belong to this section?—
What three states border on the Gulf of Mexico?—Which is the largest of these states?—What part of this section is mountainous?—What mountains are in Texas?—In Oklahoma Territory?—What country is south-west of Texas?—What two bays on the shores of Texas?—What three islands?—What river separates Texas from Mexico?—Locate two cities on the Rio Grande.—What river empties into Matagorda Bay?—Into Galveston Bay?—What river is between the Colorado and the Trinity River?—What city on the Brazos?—What three rivers between the Colorado and the Rio Grande?—What tributary to the Rio Grande in western Texas?—What river separates Texas from Louisiana?—What river forms part of the northern boundary of Texas?—What river flows across Arkansas?—In what direction does it flow?—What two tributaries to the Arkansas River in Oklahoma Territory?—What tributary to the Red River?—What two rivers separate Louisiana from Mississippi?—What is the capital of Mississippi?—Locate three other cities.—What is the capital of Louisiana?—What two cities on the Mississippi below Baton Rouge?—What city in the North-west?—What is the capital of Texas?—What city on an island near Galveston Bay?—What city south-west of Austin?—What is the capital of Arkansas?—Locate two other cities.—What is the capital of Oklahoma Territory?



**THE
CENTRAL STATES
EASTERN SECTION.**

Scale, 71 Miles to the Inch.

CENTRAL STATES.

DESCRIPTION.

1. The eight **Central States** are west of the Middle States, and lie almost wholly in the Mississippi Valley. They occupy about one eighth of the area of the United States, and contain almost one third of the population.

The Central States contain more people than any other division of the United States.

2. Much of the **surface** is an apparently level plain, rising gradually from the Mississippi River to the Great Plains on the west, and to the Appalachian Plateau on the east. The Cumberland Mountains in the south-east, and the low Ozarks in Missouri are the only mountain ranges.

West of the Mississippi the surface rises so gradually that it looks like a level plain, though really the Great Plains are higher above the sea-level than the tops of the Cumberland Mountains.

3. The Mississippi River flows through the middle of the division, and separates it into two sections. This river and its tributaries—the Ohio and the Missouri—are navi-

gable by steam-boats between the cities and towns situated along their banks. The Ohio River is extensively used in transporting coal from the mines near its sources to the cities in its valley. Many of the tributaries to these rivers are also navigable during high water.

The principal of these tributaries are the Tennessee, Cumberland, and Kentucky in Kentucky, the Scioto and Muskingum in Ohio, the Wabash in Indiana, the Illinois in Illinois, the Platte in Nebraska, and the Osage in Missouri.

QUESTIONS.—1. Where are the Central States? In what valley do they lie?—2. Describe the surface. What and where are the mountain ranges?—3. Name three large rivers in this division.



Scene on Chicago River.

MAP QUESTIONS.

What states compose this section?—
 What states bound this section on the north?—On the east?—On the south?—
 On the west?—Which of these states lie north of the Ohio?—Which one is south of the Ohio?—Which ones border on the Mississippi?—What lake north of Ohio?—
 What lake north of Indiana and north-east of Illinois?—What mountain range forms the south-eastern boundary of Kentucky?—What river receives the drainage of nearly all of the section?—What river flows through Illinois?—What river in north-western Illinois?—What river forms part of the boundary between Illinois and Indiana?—What tributary to the Mississippi between the Illinois and the Wabash?—Name the eastern tributary to the Wabash?—What tributary to Lake Michigan passes through northern Indiana?—
 What river in north-western Ohio empties into Lake Erie?—What four rivers in Ohio flow to the south?—What river on the boundary between Kentucky and West Virginia?—What rivers flow through northern Kentucky?—What river flows through central Kentucky?—What two rivers empty into the Ohio in western Kentucky?—What is the capital of Ohio?—
 What three cities in northern Ohio?—What large city in the south-west?—What city on the Great Miami?—What is the capital of Indiana?—What city in the south-western part of the state?—On the Wabash?—At the head of the Maumee?—
 What is the capital of Illinois?—What large city on Lake Michigan?—What city on the Mississippi?—On the Illinois?—
 What city at the mouth of the Ohio?—
 What is the capital of Kentucky?—What three cities on the Ohio?—What city south-east of Frankfort?

THE
CENTRAL STATES
WESTERN SECTION.

Scale, 100 Miles to the Inch.





A Corn-field.

4. Two of the **Great Lakes** touch this division. By means of these and the Erie Canal or the St. Lawrence River, the produce of this region can be easily and cheaply carried to the Atlantic sea-ports. There are many small lakes and ponds in the northern part.

5. The **climate** is moderate, but sudden changes of temperature are common. There is more rain in the east than in the west.

6. The three eastern states contain many forests, but most of the division is a prairie having a deep and fertile soil.

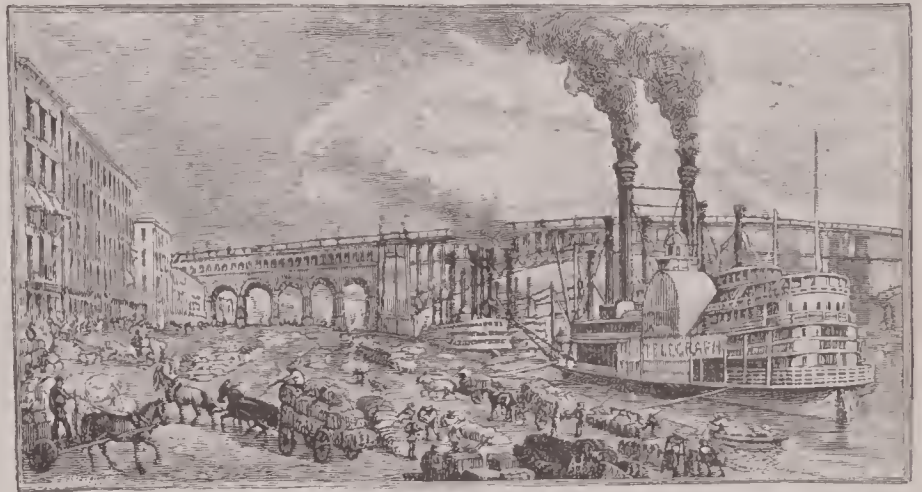
7. **Agriculture** is the principal occupation. More corn, wheat, and tobacco are produced in this division than in all the rest of the Union. Much attention is given to the raising of cattle, horses,

sheep, and swine. This is the great food-producing region of the Union, and supplies provisions and meats not only to the United States, but to many foreign countries.

8. **Coal** is mined in every state of the division. **Iron ore** is abundant in Missouri, Ohio, and Kentucky. **Lead** is found in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri.

9. This division contains about one third of the length of railroads in the country: these, with the Great Lakes and navigable rivers, afford an easy means of transporting the products of the region from one place to another.

QUESTIONS.—4. What is said of the lakes?—5. Describe the climate.—6. Describe the vegetation of the Central States.—7. What is the principal occupation? What crops are abundantly raised? To what other industry is much attention given?—8. What minerals are found?—9. What is said of railroads and commerce?



The Levee at St. Louis.

MAP QUESTIONS.

Name the states which compose this section.—What subdivisions of the Union to the north?—To the east?—To the south?—To the west?—Name the two eastern states.—The two western.—What states border on the Mississippi?—Of what state is the Missouri the eastern boundary?—Through what state does the Missouri flow?—What mountains in Missouri?—What is their direction?—Name three tributaries to the Mississippi north of the Missouri.—One tributary south.—What river flows through the central part of Nebraska?—Name two tributaries to the Platte.—What large river forms part of the northern boundary of Nebraska?—What river flows through the southern part of Kansas?—Name three rivers emptying into the Arkansas.—What river joins the Missouri on the Kansas boundary line?—Name two northern tributaries to the Kansas.—What three rivers drain north central Kansas?—Name two northern tributaries to the Missouri River in Missouri.—Two southern.—What three rivers drain southern Missouri?—What lake on the boundary between Missouri and Arkansas?—What river between Iowa and South Dakota?—Name a tributary to the Missouri in Iowa.—What is the capital of Iowa?—What city on the Mississippi?—What three cities on the Mississippi?—What is the capital of Missouri?—What city on the Mississippi south of the mouth of the Missouri?—What city in the south-western part of the State?—What two cities in the west on the Missouri?—What city west of the capital?—What is the capital of Kansas?—What two cities on the Missouri?—What city on the Arkansas?—What is the capital of Nebraska?—What city on the Missouri?



Reaping Wheat.

10. **Ohio** is called the "Buckeye State." The surface is generally rolling or hilly. It is the fourth state in the Union in population and third in the amount of coal mined. In the north, grazing and dairying are important industries. The "bottom" lands in the south are very fertile. Ohio owns several islands in Lake Erie which are famous for their extensive vineyards and fine grapes. The manufacture of agricultural implements and of iron are very important.

Cincinnati is a large manufacturing city. *Cleveland* is a great lake port. **Columbus** is the capital. *Toledo* is an extensive grain market. *Dayton* and *Youngstown* are manufacturing cities:

11. **Indiana** is sometimes called the "Hoosier" state. Though the smallest of the Central States, Indiana is more than four times the size of Massachusetts. The eastern part of the state is hilly, but the western part is a level prairie. The river valleys are wide and especially fertile.

Indianapolis, the capital, is one of the largest cities in the United States not near navigable water. *Evansville* is a busy manufacturing city. *Fort Wayne*, *Terre Haute*, and *South Bend* are commercial cities.

12. **Illinois** is called the "Prairie State" because almost the entire surface consists of prairies. There is very little land in the state which can not be cultivated. Illinois is among the first states in the Union in the production of corn and wheat, and ranks third in population and in the value of its manufactures.

A large amount of coal is mined, and commerce is very active.

Chicago, the "Garden City," is second in the Union in size, and is the greatest grain market in the world. *Peoria* and *Quincy* are important places. **Springfield** is the capital.

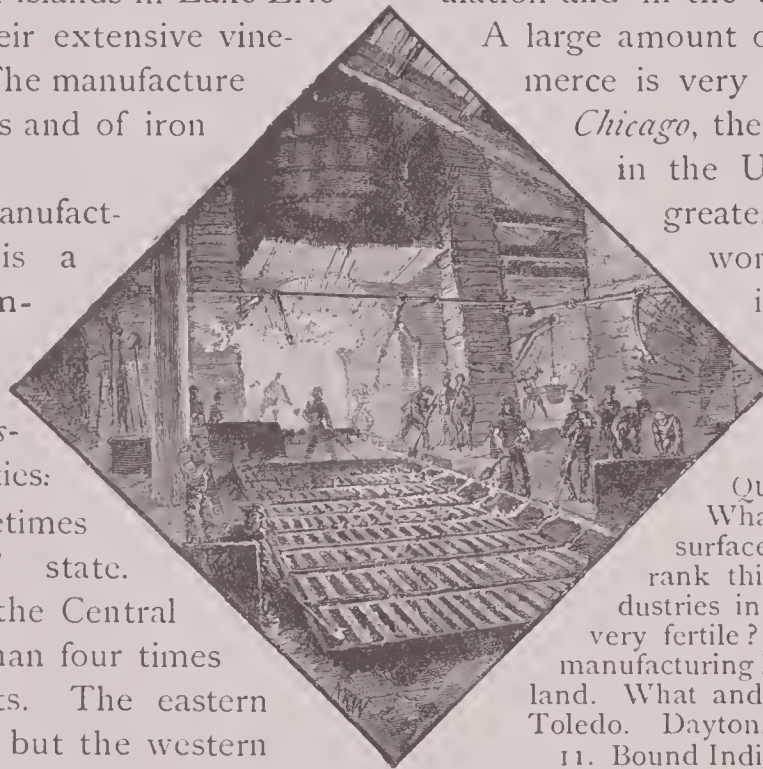
Bloomington has noted nurseries.

QUESTIONS.—10. Bound Ohio. What is it called? Describe the surface. In what respects does Ohio rank third? What are important industries in the north? What lands are very fertile? What is said of islands? Of manufacturing? Describe Cincinnati. Cleveland. What and where is the capital? Locate Toledo. Dayton. Youngstown.

11. Bound Indiana. What is it called? What is said of its size? Of its surface? Of the river valleys? Describe the capital. Evansville. Locate Fort Wayne. Terre Haute. South

Bend.

12. Bound Illinois. What is it called? Why? What is said of the cultivable land of the state? In what respects does Illinois rank among the first states? In what respects, fourth? What is said of coal and commerce? Describe Chicago. Locate Peoria. Quincy. What and where is the capital? Locate Bloomington.



Making Pig Iron.

13. **Kentucky** is known as the "Blue Grass State," from the name of a very fine grass which covers much of the northern part. Kentucky is noted for its fine horses and cattle. It produces more tobacco and hemp than any other state in the Union.

Louisville, at the falls of the Ohio, is a fine city and the largest tobacco market in the world. *Covington* and *Newport*, at the mouth of the Licking, have some manufactories. *Lexington* is in the beautiful blue grass region. **Frankfort** is the capital.

14. **Iowa** is, in general, a level prairie state. The roughest portion is in the north-east, where there are some high bluffs along the streams. Belts of timber occur near many of the rivers. Coal is found in the south, and lead in the north-east.

Prairie chickens—a bird of the grouse family—are especially abundant in Iowa and are killed in great numbers.

Des Moines is the capital. *Sioux City*, in the north-west, is an important distributing point. *Dubuque* is in the lead-mining district. *Davenport* and *Burlington* are important cities.

15. **Missouri** consists of high prairies north of the Missouri River; south of that river, the surface rises to the broad summits of the Ozarks, which are high hills rather than mountains. In the eastern part of these mountains, about Pilot Knob, iron ore is found in great abundance; in the west, lead is mined.

In the south-east—in the region about Big Lake—are many swamps caused by the sinking of the ground during an earthquake in 1812.

St. Louis is the fifth city of the Union in size, and has a very large commerce by railway and by river. *Kansas City* is a great railway

center. *St. Joseph*, *Springfield*, and *Sedalia* are important places. **Jefferson City** is the capital.

16. **Kansas** is called "the Garden of the West" on account of the fertility of its extensive prairies. It is the largest of the Central States, and would make two states as large as Ohio. Stock-raising is a leading industry in the western part, where the climate is too dry for farming. For this reason the eastern part of the state is more densely settled than the western part. Coal and lead are mined in the east, and salt springs and marshes are abundant in the center and south-west.

Kansas City, *Wichita*, and *Leavenworth* are thriving cities. **Topeka**, the capital, is growing rapidly. *Lawrence* is the seat of the State University.

17. **Nebraska** consists mostly of a gently undulating prairie. In the north-west the sur-

face is more broken, and rises to the Black Hills in South Dakota. In the eastern half of the state, the soil is very deep and fertile. In the western half the climate is too dry for farming, and stock-raising is the leading occupation.

Omaha is a thriving commercial city. **Lincoln** is the capital.

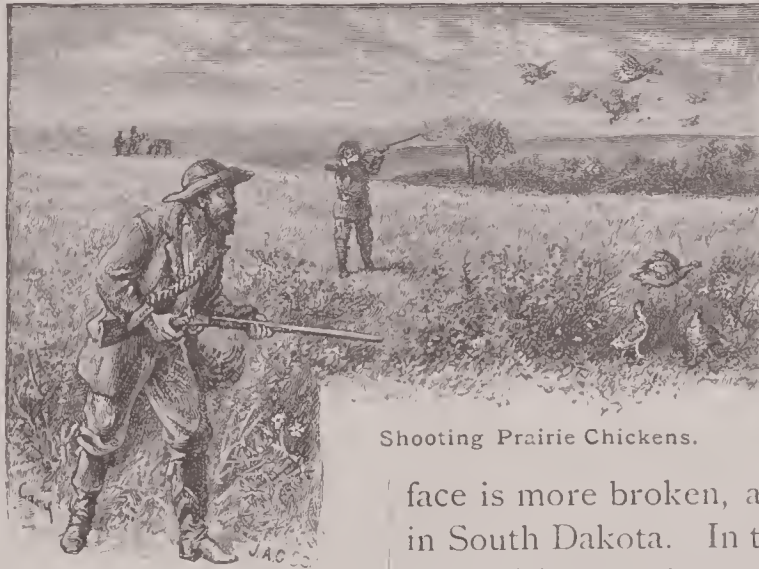
13. Bound Kentucky. What is it called? Why? For what is Kentucky noted? What crops are very large? Describe Louisville. Covington. Newport. Lexington. What and where is the capital?

14. Bound Iowa. Describe its surface. Where is timber found? Coal? Lead? Locate the capital. Sioux City. Dubuque. Davenport. Burlington. Keokuk.

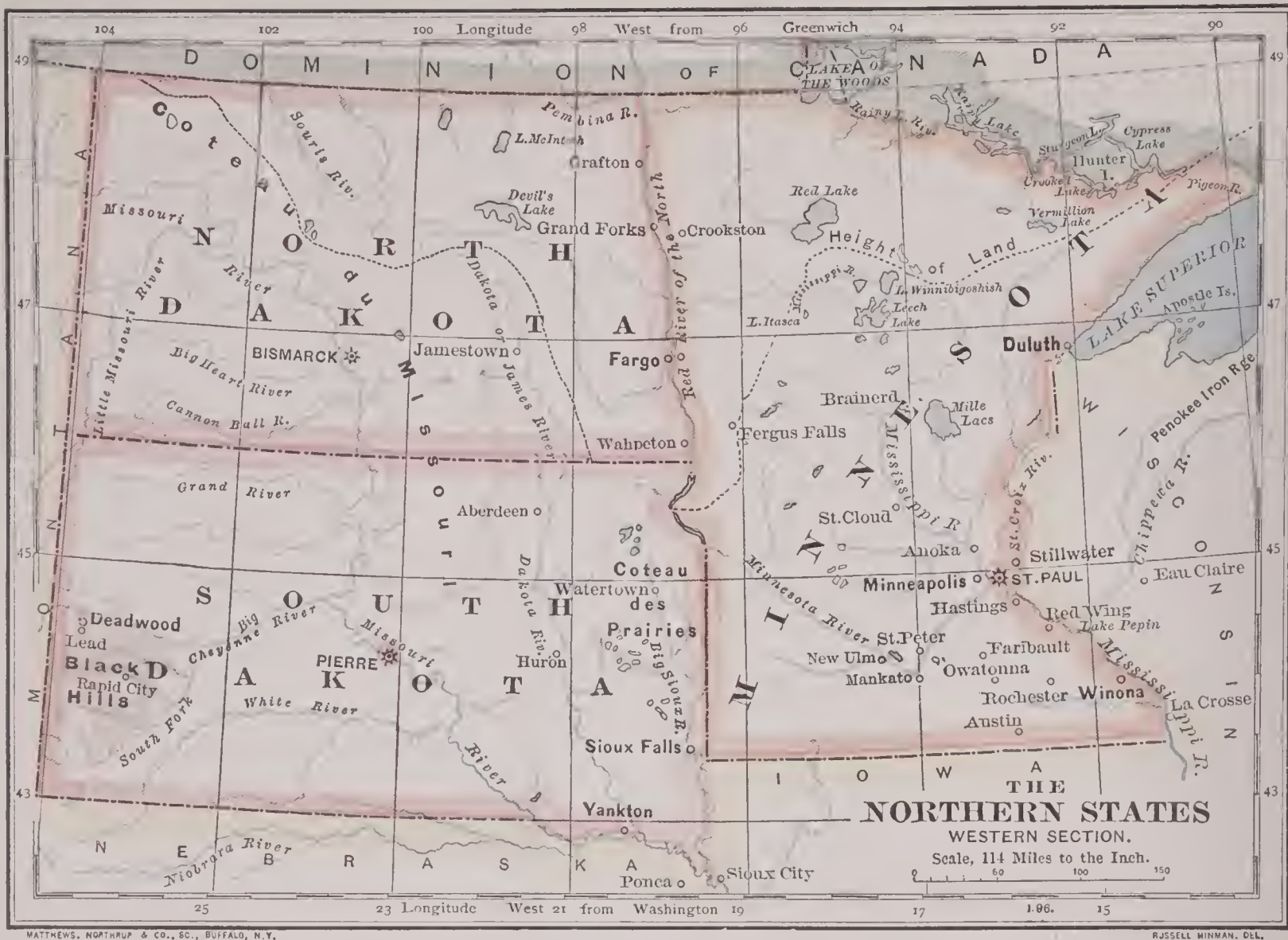
15. Bound Missouri. Describe its surface. Where is iron ore abundant? Lead? Describe St. Louis. Kansas City. Locate St. Joseph. Springfield. Sedalia. What and where is the capital?

16. Bound Kansas. What is it called? Why? Where is stock-raising pursued? Why? Which part of the state is most densely settled? Why? What minerals are found? Describe Kansas City. Wichita. Leavenworth. What and where is the capital? Locate Lawrence.

17. Bound Nebraska. Describe its surface, soil, and climate. What is a leading occupation? Describe Omaha. What and where is the capital?



Shooting Prairie Chickens.



NORTHERN STATES.

MAP QUESTIONS.

What states form the eastern section?—What lake to the north?—What three lakes and what country to the east?—What lake extends entirely through the section?—What strait connects Lake Michigan and Lake Huron?—What bay extends into Michigan from Lake Huron?—From Lake Michigan?—From Lake Superior?—Name two rivers in southern Michigan that flow to Lake Michigan.—What river forms the south-western boundary of Wisconsin?—Name three of its tributaries in that state.—What tributary forms part of the western boundary?—What large bay in the north-eastern part of Wisconsin?—What large lake in the eastern part?—What river connects it with Green Bay?—What is the capital of Michigan?—What city south-west of Lake St. Clair?—What two cities near the head of Saginaw Bay?—What city on Grand River?—What city south of Lansing?—What is the capital of Wisconsin?—What two cities on Lake

Michigan?—What two cities in the west?—What city on Lake Winnebago?

What states compose the western section?—What country north of this section?—What state and what lake east?—What states south?—What state west?—What lake in the northern boundary?—What lake is the source of the Mississippi river?—What two rivers form part of the eastern boundary of Minnesota?—Name a western tributary to the Mississippi.—What river forms part of the western boundary?—Name three lakes in Minnesota.—What mountains in the western part of South Dakota?—What river flows through the Dakotas?—Name three of its western tributaries.—A northern tributary.—A tributary to the Red River of the North.—What is the capital of Minnesota?—What city west of St. Paul?—What city on Lake Superior?—What city in the south-east?—What is the capital of North Dakota?—What city in the east?—What is the capital of South Dakota?—Locate three other cities.



DESCRIPTION.

1. The Northern States lie north of the Central States. Although this division contains the water-shed between the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson Bay, most of the surface is an apparently level plain; the Black Hills in the extreme west, and some low ridges near Lake Superior, are the only mountains.

2. The rivers of the eastern part belong to the St. Lawrence system. The Mississippi and its tributaries drain the central and western parts. A portion of the northern part is drained by the Red River of the North.

3. Three of the Great Lakes border this

division, and one—Lake Michigan—lies almost entirely within it; besides which, thousands of small lakes lie along the main water-shed.

4. Extensive pine forests cover the northern parts of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; but most of the division is composed of fertile prairies, the only timber being along the river banks.

QUESTIONS.—1. Where is this division? Bound it. Describe its surface.—2. To what river system do the streams in the eastern part belong? In the western and central parts? In the northern part?—3. Which of the Great Lakes border this division? Which one lies within it? Where are small lakes found?—4. Where are forests found? What is the rest of the division?



Lumbering in Michigan.

5. The climate is very cold in winter, but warm and pleasant in summer. In the eastern part the climate is moister and more moderate than it is in the western part.

6. Agriculture is the chief occupation. Great quantities of grain, especially wheat, are produced. In the north-east, lumbering and mining are leading industries. Catching white fish, lake trout, etc., is an important industry about the Great Lakes.

7. Michigan, the "Lake State," consists of two parts, which are separated by Lake Michigan and the Strait of Mackinac. The northern part is called the Upper Peninsula; the southern, the Lower Peninsula. The copper mines of the Upper Peninsula are the richest in the world. Michigan supplies more iron ore and white pine lumber than any other state.

Detroit is a beautiful commercial city. *Grand Rapids* manufactures furniture. *Saginaw* and *Bay City* have many saw mills. *Lansing* is the capital.

8. Wisconsin is called the "Badger State." Lead is mined in the south-west. Lumbering is the leading industry in the north. A canal at Portage unites the Mississippi and St. Lawrence systems.

Milwaukee is a great grain market. *La Crosse*, *Oshkosh*, and *Racine* have a large lumber trade. **Madison** is the capital.

9. Minnesota, the "North Star State," extends farther north than any other state in the Union. Farming is carried on principally in the southern and western parts. Lumbering is an important industry in the north.

Minneapolis has flour and lumber mills. *St. Paul* is the capital. *Duluth* and *Winona* trade in grain and lumber.

10. North Dakota and South Dakota became states in 1889. Farming and stock-raising are the chief occupations. Gold is found in the Black Hills. *Sioux Falls*, *Yankton*, and *Deadwood* are the chief cities, and **Pierre** is the capital of South Dakota. *Fargo* is the chief city and **Bismarck** is the capital of North Dakota.



Deer-hunting in Minnesota.

QUESTIONS.—5. Describe the climate of the Northern States.—6. What is the chief occupation? The chief crop? What are leading industries in the north-east? What is an important industry about the Great Lakes?

7. Bound Michigan. What is it called? Why? How is the state divided? What is said of its copper mines? Other minerals?—Of its white pine lumber? Describe Detroit. Grand Rapids. Saginaw. Bay City. What and where is the capital?

8. Bound Wisconsin. What is it called? Where is lead mined? What is a leading industry in the north? What does the canal at Portage connect? Describe Milwaukee. Locate La Crosse. Oshkosh. Racine. What and where is the capital?

9. Bound Minnesota. What is it called? What is said of its position? Where is farming carried on? Where, lumbering? Describe Minneapolis. What and where is the capital? Locate Duluth. Winona.

10. Bound each of the Dakotas. When did they become states? What are the chief occupations? Where is gold found? Locate Sioux Falls. Yankton. Deadwood. The capital of South Dakota.—Of North Dakota.—Fargo.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.



Silver-mining in Colorado.

DESCRIPTION.

Map Questions on page 48.

1. The South-western States and Territories lie mostly in the Cordilleras, at an elevation of almost a mile above the sea.

2. The Rocky Mountains are the highest range in the United States. They inclose several high and level valleys, called "Parks." In the south-west, the surface of this division descends almost to the level of the sea.

3. Rivers.—The Colorado, the Rio Grande, and the Arkansas are the three largest rivers. Their sources are close together in the Rocky Mountains.

For several hundred miles the Colorado flows through a *canon*, or narrow gorge, in some places more than a mile deep.

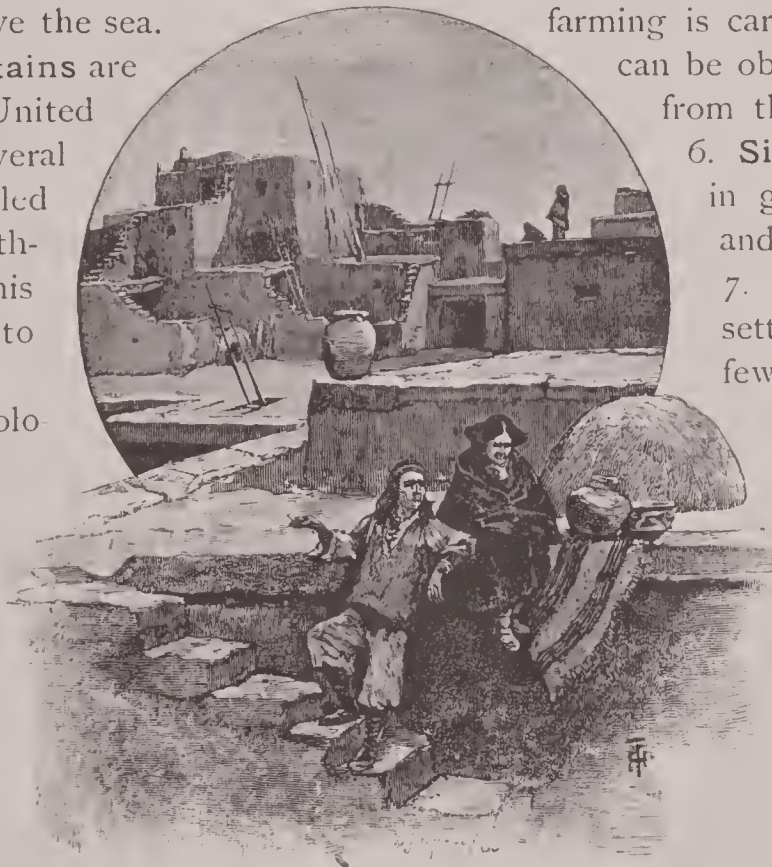
4. Great Salt Lake is quite shallow, and is so salt that fish can not live in it.

5. The climate is noted for its dryness. The parks and valleys have a fertile soil, but farming is carried on only where water can be obtained by ditches leading from the streams.

6. Silver and gold are mined in great quantities. Copper and coal are also found.

7. This division is sparsely settled. It contains but a few more people than the city of Brooklyn.

8. Mining, in the mountainous regions, and cattle-raising, on the plains and plateaus, are the leading industries.



An Indian "Pueblo" in New Mexico.

QUESTIONS. — 1. Where is this division?—2. What is said of the Rocky Mountains? Of the surface in the south-west?—3. Describe the Colorado River. The Rio Grande. The Arkansas.—4. Describe Great Salt Lake.

—5. What is said of the climate? Of farming?—6. What minerals are found?—7. What is said of the population?—8. What are leading industries?



MAP QUESTIONS.

What subdivisions compose this division?—What subdivisions of the United States bound it on the north?—On the east?—On the west?—What state and what country on the south?—What mountains extend through the eastern part?—The north-western part?—What plateau in the central part?—What plain in the south-eastern part?—What desert in the north-western part?—What lake east of this desert?—What river flows through Utah?—What two rivers unite in Utah to form the Colorado?—Name two tributaries to Green River.—Name a tributary to the Colorado which flows through the north-western part of New Mexico.—What river forms part of the western boundary of Arizona?—Name two tributaries

to the Colorado in Arizona.—What river flows through New Mexico?—In what direction does the Rio Grande flow?—What river in eastern New Mexico flows south?—What one flows east?—What two rivers in eastern Colorado?—What two mountain chains in the north?—In the south?—Name two mountain peaks in Colorado.—Four parks.—What is the capital of Colorado?—What city west of Denver near the head of the Arkansas River?—What two cities south of Denver?—What is the capital of Utah?—What city east of Great Salt Lake?—What is the capital of Arizona?—What city in the southern part of the territory?—What is the capital of New Mexico?—What city nearly east of Santa Fe?—What one on the Rio Grande?

9. **Colorado** is the highest state in the Union, and is noted for its healthful climate and its rich silver mines.

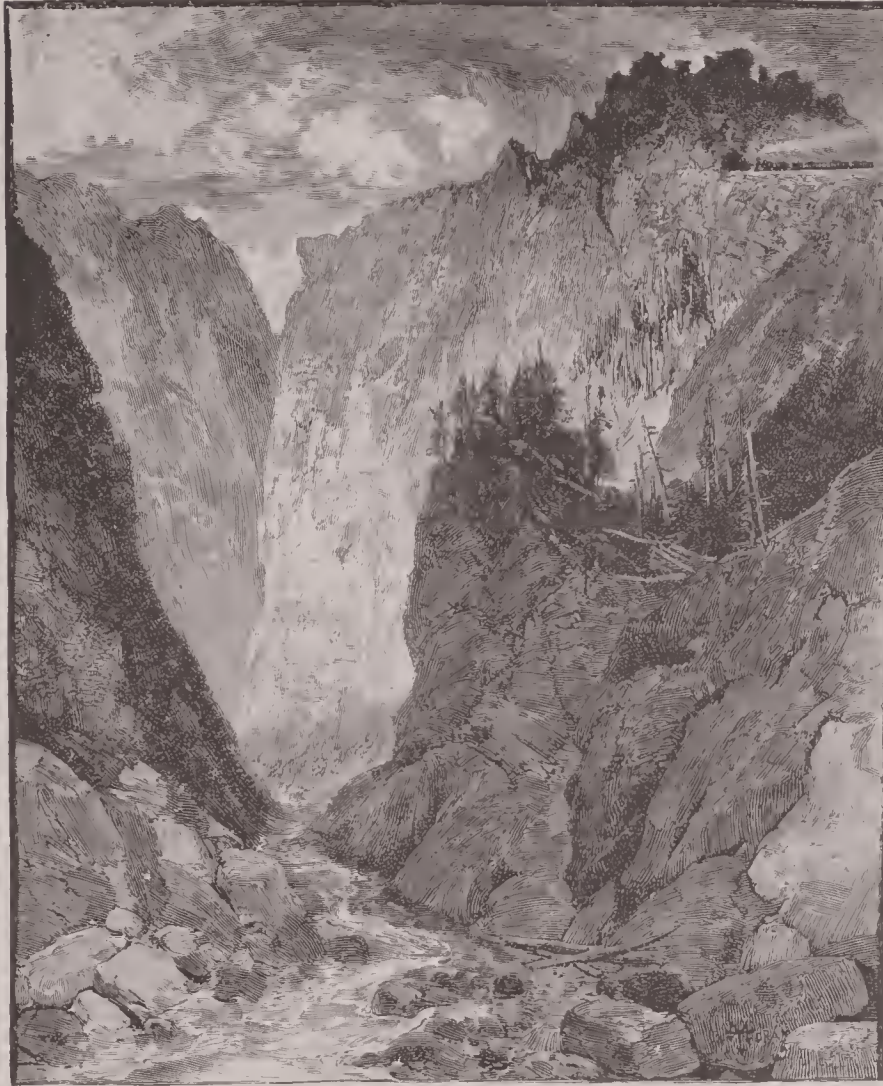
Denver is the capital. *Pueblo*, *Leadville*, and *Colorado Springs* are rapidly growing cities. The last is a noted health resort.

10. **Utah** became a state in 1896. The settlements are mainly west of the *Wasatch Mountains*. Farming and mining are leading industries. **Salt Lake City** is the capital. *Ogden* is a thriving city.

11. **Territory of New Mexico.**—Mining and the raising of sheep and cattle are the principal occupations. Many of the people are of Spanish descent.

Albuquerque is a growing town.

Santa Fé, the capital, is one of the oldest cities in the Union.



A Cañon.

12. **Arizona Territory.**—Sheep-raising and the mining of silver and copper are the principal occupations. The climate of the southern part is very hot.

Tucson is the largest city. **Phoenix** is the capital.

QUESTIONS.—9. Bound Colorado. What is said of its height? For what is it noted? What and where is the capital? Locate *Pueblo*, *Leadville*, *Colorado Springs*.

10. Bound Utah. Where are the settlements? What are the leading industries? What and where is the capital? Locate *Ogden*.

11. Bound New Mexico. Is it a state or a territory? What are the occupations? Of what descent are many

of the people? Locate *Albuquerque*. What and where is the capital?

12. Bound Arizona Territory. What are the principal occupations? What is said of the climate? Locate *Tucson*. What and where is the capital?

THE NORTH-WESTERN STATES.

DESCRIPTION.

Map Questions on page 51.

1. **Position and Surface.**—This division lies west of the Northern States. Two chains of lofty mountains pass through it. The western chain is called the *Cascade Mountains*; the eastern chain, the *Rocky Mountains*.

2. The country between these two chains is an elevated table-land, on which are several mountain ranges.

3. The climate is mild and pleasant near the Pacific Ocean, and the rain-fall is abundant;





Yellowstone Lake.

but it is dry and subject to great extremes of heat and cold in the interior.

4. **Rivers.**—The Columbia and the Missouri are the most important rivers in this division. They are navigable for several hundred miles.

5. Magnificent forests of red and yellow fir occur near the Pacific Ocean and on the slopes of the mountains. Useful plants do not thrive on the table-lands, on account of the dryness of the climate.

6. Gold, silver, copper, and coal are found in this region. Fur-bearing animals are abundant in the forests and along the streams.

7. This is the most sparsely settled part of the Union. Mining and cattle-raising are the principal occupations.

8. **Oregon.**—The fertile valley between the Coast Range and the Cascade Mountains is the most densely settled part of the state. Agriculture and lumbering are the leading industries. There are valuable salmon fisheries on the Columbia River.

Portland, the largest city, and **Salem**, the capital, are on the Willamette River.

QUESTIONS.—1. Where is this division? What chains of mountains pass through it?—2. What is said of the country between these chains?—3. What is said of the climate?—4. What are the largest rivers in the division?—5. Where are the forests? Why do not plants thrive in the interior?—6. What minerals are found? What is said of fur-bearing animals?—7. What of the leading occupations?

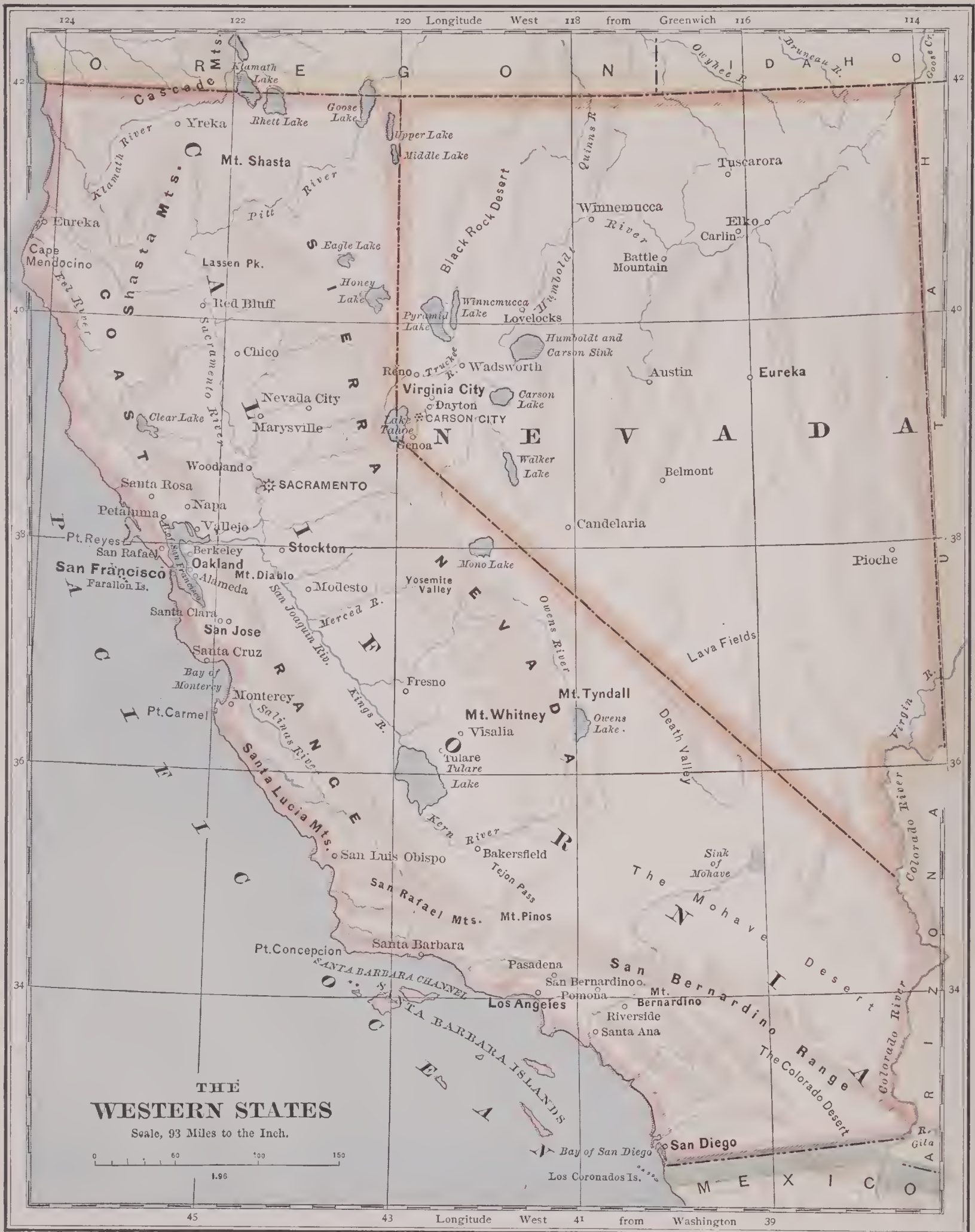
8. Bound Oregon. Where is it most densely settled? What are leading industries? The fisheries? Locate Portland, and the capital.



A Herd of Buffaloes.

MAP QUESTIONS.

What states form this division?—
 What country north of this division?—
 What subdivisions of the Union on the east?—What subdivisions south?—What ocean west?—What three capes on the west coast?—In which state is each?—
 What mountain range near the Pacific Ocean?—What mountains east of the Coast Range?—What mountains in the eastern part?—What mountains between the Rocky and the Cascade Mountains?—What hills on the eastern border of the division?—Name two peaks of the Cascade Mountains.—What desert in south-western Wyoming?—What sound in the north-western part of the division?—What river rises in south-western Montana?—Name two northern tributaries to the Missouri in Montana.—Two southern tributaries.—Name three tributaries to the Yellowstone River.—What large river forms part of the boundary between the states of Oregon and Washington?—What is its largest tributary?—Name two other eastern tributaries to the Columbia.—Three eastern tributaries to the Snake, or Shoshone.—What two rivers in south-eastern Wyoming?—What river rises in south-western Wyoming?—Where is the Yellowstone National Park?—What lake in this park?—In what part of Oregon are there several lakes?—Name some of them.—What is the capital of Oregon?—On what river is it situated?—What city north of Salem on the same river?—What is the capital of Washington?—Name and locate three other cities.—What and where is the capital of Idaho?—What is the capital of Montana?—Near what river is it situated?—What is the capital of Wyoming?—In what part of the state is it situated?



9. **Washington** became a state in 1889. Large quantities of fir lumber, fish, and wheat are exported. Coal is mined near Puget Sound.

Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane are the largest cities. **Olympia** is the capital.

10. **Idaho** became a state in 1890. Mining and stock-raising are the leading industries.

Boisé is the capital.

11. **Montana** became a state in 1889. Silver, gold, and copper are extensively mined. Many of the valleys have a fertile soil.

Helena is the capital and largest city.

12. **Wyoming** became a state in 1890. Graz-

ing is the chief occupation. Much coal is mined in the southern part. The "Yellowstone National Park" is noted for its geysers.

Cheyenne is the capital. *Laramie* and *Rawlins* are growing cities.

QUESTIONS.—9. Bound the state of Washington. What is exported? What mineral is found? Name and locate the three largest cities. What and where is the capital?

10. Bound the state of Idaho. What are the leading industries? What and where is the capital?

11. Bound the state of Montana. What metals are mined? What and where is the capital?

12. Bound the state of Wyoming. What are the chief occupations? What is said of the National Park? What is the capital? Locate Laramie. Rawlins.

WESTERN STATES.



San Francisco.

MAP QUESTIONS.

What states on the north of this division?—What state and territory on the east?—What country on the south?—What ocean on the west?—What mountains along the Pacific coast?—Between California and Nevada?—What mountain peak in northern California?—What two rivers in central California?—What river between California and Arizona?—In northern Nevada?—Name a lake in California.—One between California and Nevada.—What bay extends from the Pacific Ocean into this division?—Name a cape on the Pacific coast.—What is the capital of California?—On what river is it situated?—What city on the Bay of San Francisco?—What and where is the capital of Nevada?—What city is near it?

E. G.—6

DESCRIPTION.

1. The **Western States** include California and Nevada, and lie south of the North-western states.

2. The surface east of the Sierra Nevada is a plateau over a mile high, broken by many mountains extending generally north and south. This plateau descends gradually to the Mohave Desert, which is but little over half a mile high. The Colorado Desert in the extreme south is

below the level of the sea. A broad, low valley occupies most of California between the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range.

3. The **Sierra Nevada** are the highest mountains of this division, and form a rough and broken mountain mass which abounds in magnificent scenery. Mount Whitney—the most elevated peak—is almost three miles high.

The Yosemite Valley, on the western slope of these mountains, is famous for the wild beauty of its scenery. It is about eight miles long and two miles wide, and is hemmed in by precipitous mountain walls about three quarters of a mile high. Several streams fall over these cliffs, forming some of the grandest cascades in the world.

4. The climate west of the Sierra Nevada is mild. There are but two seasons in this region—a wet season and a dry season. The plateau region has a dry climate.

5. The **Colorado River** borders this division on the south-east, and is navigable through this part of its course. The Sacramento and the San Joaquin are navigable for some distance from their mouth. They drain the northern and central parts of California. The Humboldt River has no outlet to the sea. There are many beautiful lakes in this division.

6. Along the Pacific coast and on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada are magnificent forests.

On the western slope of the Sierra Nevada are several groves of "Big Trees;" some of these trees are 325 feet tall and nearly 2000 years old.

7. The soil west of the Sierra Nevada is very fertile, and produces large crops of wheat, barley, and oats, as well as fine fruits and

garden vegetables. Much of the division is adapted to stock-growing, and the raising of sheep is an important industry.

8. **Mining** is the principal occupation in the mountainous regions, in which are rich deposits of gold, silver, copper, and quicksilver.

9. **California** is called the "Golden State." Large crops of grain are produced, and much wheat is exported. Fruits and grapes thrive, and much wine is manufactured. Some of the richest gold mines in the world are on the western

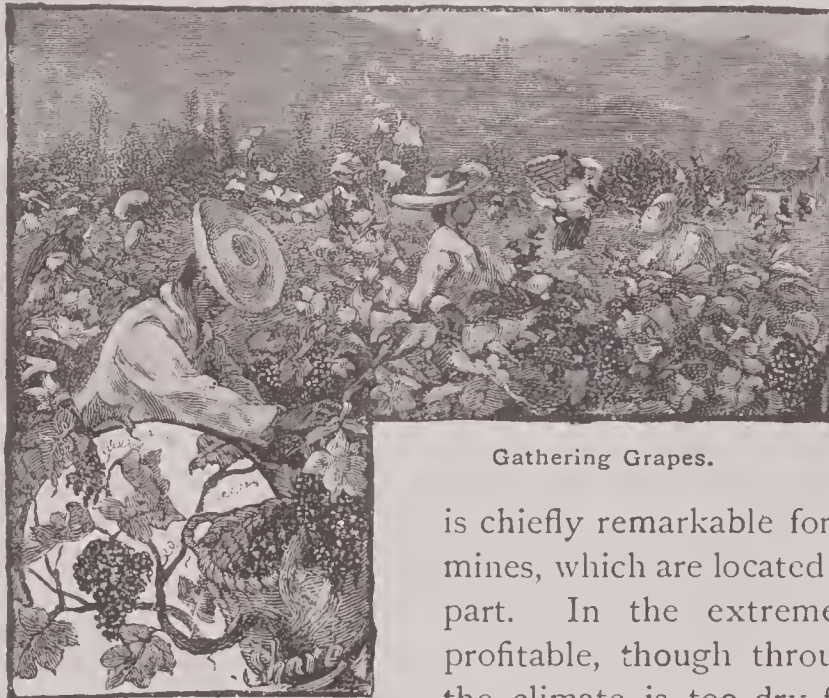
slope of the Sierra Nevada. Quicksilver is found in the Coast Range.

San Francisco is the largest city in the state. *Los Angeles* is the second in size. **Sacramento** is the capital.

10. **Nevada** abounds in mineral wealth, but

is chiefly remarkable for the richness of its silver mines, which are located principally in the western part. In the extreme south-east farming is profitable, though throughout most of the state the climate is too dry for crops. Stock-raising is pursued largely.

Virginia City is a mining center. **Carson City** is the capital. *Eureka* is a growing town.



Gathering Grapes.

QUESTIONS.—1. Where are the Western States? Name them. Bound this division.—2. Describe the surface. Where are the Mohave and Colorado deserts? Where is a broad, low valley?—3. Describe the Sierra Nevada. What is the highest peak?—4. Describe the climate. How many seasons are there west of the Sierra Nevada? What climate has the plateau region?—5. Name the principal rivers. Describe the Sacramento. The San Joaquin. The Humboldt. Are there any lakes in this division?—6. Where are the forests?—7. What is said of the soil? Name some of the products. What is said of sheep-raising?—8. Where is mining the principal occupation? What is said of the metals?

9. Bound California. What is it called? Why? What is said of its productions? Describe San Francisco. Los Angeles. What and where is the capital?

10. Bound Nevada. For what is it remarkable? Where is farming profitable? Locate Virginia City. What and where is the capital? Name another town.

BRITISH AMERICA.



Hunters in a Canadian Forest.

DESCRIPTION.

Map Questions on Page 56.

1. **British America** includes all of North America north of the United States except Alaska, Greenland, and Iceland. It belongs to Great Britain.

2. The **Dominion of Canada** embraces all of British America except Newfoundland and Labrador.

3. The **Cordilleras** extend through the western part. The remainder is a plain traversed by ranges of hills or low mountains along the water-sheds.

4. The **climate** is subject to great extremes. The winters are long and cold; the summers are short and warm.

5. It is so cold in the northern part that large trees can not grow. There are extensive forests south of this cold region, and prairies in the south-western part east of the Cordilleras.

6. **Rivers.**—The St. Lawrence is the most important river in British America. It is navigable for the largest ocean steamers to Montreal. Steamboats descend the rapids above Montreal, but ascend by means of canals.

7. The Mackenzie is the largest river, though it is so far north that it is filled with ice much of the year. The Ottawa, the Nelson, and the Saskatchewan are important streams.

8. **Lakes.**—The Great Lakes lie partly in the Dominion of Canada. Of other Canadian lakes, Great Bear, Great Slave, Athabasca, Deer, and Winnipeg are the largest.

QUESTIONS.—1. What does British America include? To what country does it belong?—2. Bound the Dominion of Canada. What does it embrace?—3. Describe the surface.—4. Describe the climate.—5. What is said of the northern part? Where is the forest region? Where are prairies?—6. What is said of the St. Lawrence?—7. Of the Mackenzie? Other rivers?—8. What is said of lakes?

MAP QUESTIONS.

What ocean and what bay on the north?—What ocean on the east?—What country south?—What ocean and what country west?—What archipelago in the north?—What strait and what channel between Baffin Land and the main-land?—What peninsula between Fox Channel and Boothia Gulf?—What island east of British America?—What islands west?—What strait north of Newfoundland?—What bays almost cut the country into two parts?—What Gulf in the east?—



What two capes on the north?—What cape on the east?—What mountains in the west?—What low mountains in the east?—What two large lakes in the north-west?—What river flows from these lakes to the Arctic Ocean?—Into what lake does the Saskatchewan River empty?—What rivers flow from Winnipeg Lake to Hudson Bay?—Name four large lakes between British America and the United States.—What river flows out of Lake Ontario?—Into what does it empty?—What peninsula in the south-east?—What division north of Nova Scotia?—West of New Brunswick?—West of Quebec?—West of Ontario?—Name the capital of each.—Of Newfoundland.—Of the Dominion of Canada.

9. **Productions.**—Gold and silver are mined chiefly in the west. Nickel, copper, iron ore, coal, petroleum, and salt are also found.

10. The southern part only is settled. Large crops of grain, hay, and potatoes are raised.

11. Farming, lumbering, and the hunting of fur-bearing animals are the leading occupations. Large numbers of people are employed in the salmon, cod, herring, and mackerel fisheries.

12. The **Dominion of Canada** is composed of the provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia; the districts of Keewatin, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Athabasca, and Alberta, and some unorganized territory.

13. *Montreal* and **Quebec**, the provincial capital, are the largest cities of Quebec. **Toronto** is the capital of Ontario. **Halifax**, the

capital of Nova Scotia, is a great naval station. **Ottawa** is the capital of the whole Dominion. **Fredericton** is the capital of New Brunswick. **Victoria** is the capital of British Columbia;

Winnipeg is the capital of Manitoba; and **Charlottetown** is the capital of Prince Edward Island.

14. **Newfoundland** is a rocky island with a sterile soil. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the cod fisheries. **St. Johns** is the capital. The east coast of Labrador is under the control of Newfoundland.



Cod-fishing near Newfoundland.

QUESTIONS.—9. Where is gold mined? Silver? What other minerals are found?—10. What part is settled? What is said of the crops?—11. What are the leading industries? What is said of the fisheries?—12. Of what is the Dominion of Canada composed?—13. Describe Montreal. Quebec. Toronto. Halifax. Ottawa. What is the capital of New Brunswick? Of British Columbia? Of Manitoba? Of Prince Edward Island?—14. Describe Newfoundland. What is the capital? What part of the mainland is part of the Colony of Newfoundland?

MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, AND THE WEST INDIES.

DESCRIPTION.

Map Questions on Page 58.

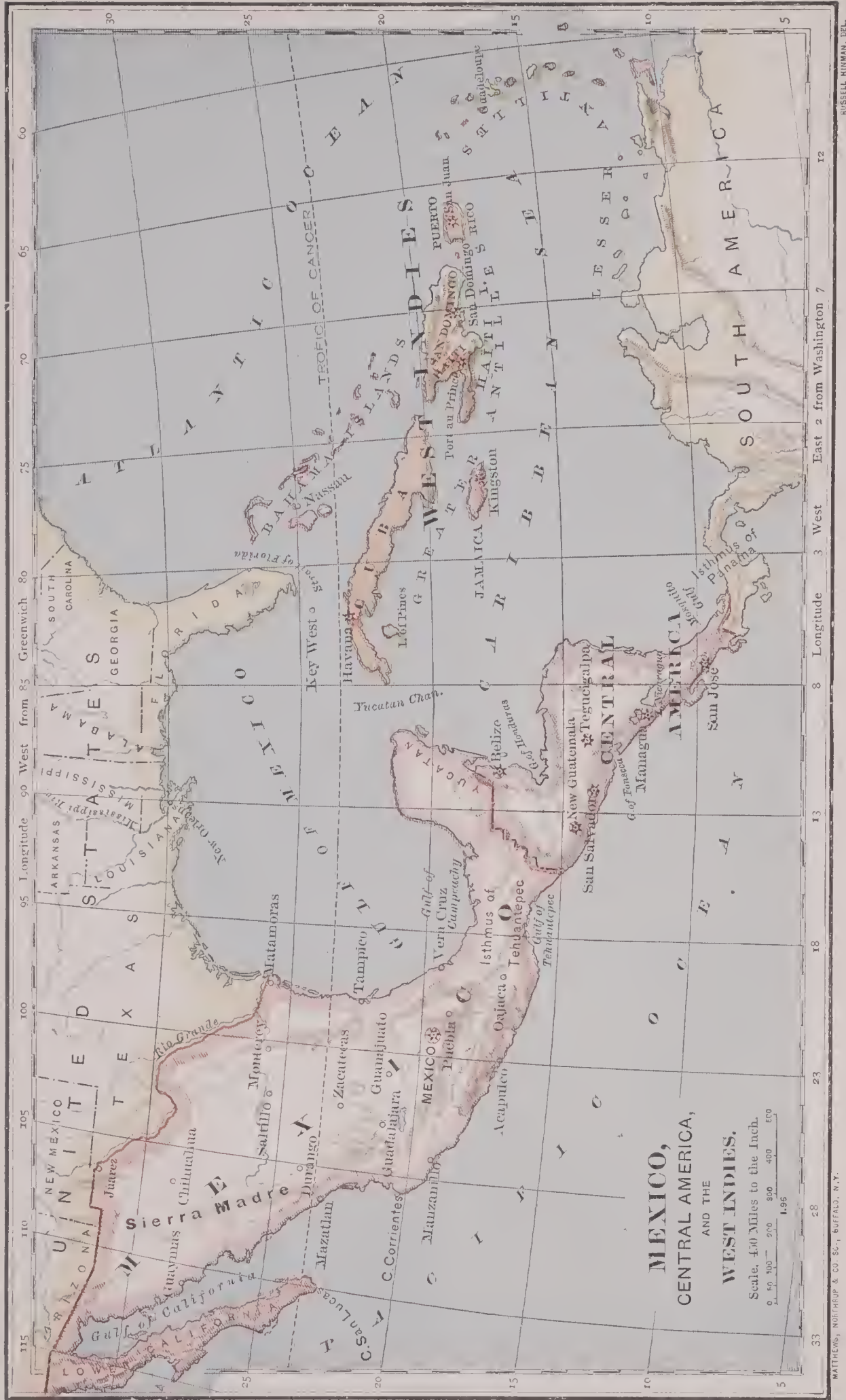
1. **Mexico** is almost one fourth as large as the United States. The surface is a high plateau, which rises from narrow coast plains. The plateau is bordered on the west by the Sierra Madre, and on the south by several volcanoes, of which Orizaba is the highest.

2. The **climate** is hot and unhealthful on the low coast plains, but drier and more temperate

on the plateau. The year is divided into a wet season and a dry season.

3. **Productions.**—Coffee, sugar-cane, indigo, and tropical fruits are raised along the coasts, and forests of mahogany and palms are found.

QUESTIONS.—1. Bound Mexico. Describe its surface. Name the principal mountains. The highest volcano.—2. What is said of the climate?—3. Of the products?



MAP QUESTIONS.

What country north of Mexico?—What country south-east?—What ocean west?—What gulf east?—What gulf and what peninsula in the west?—What cape at the extremity of Lower California?—What cape on the west coast of Mexico?—What river forms part of the northern boundary?—What peninsula between the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea?—What isthmus in the south-eastern part of Mexico?—What gulf north of the isthmus of Tehuantepec?—What gulf south of this isthmus?—

What mountains in the western part of Mexico?—What ocean west of Central America?—What sea east?—What two gulfs on the east coast of Central America?—What gulf on the west coast?—Name a lake in Central America.—What isthmus joins Central America to South America?—What is the capital of Mexico?—What city on the Gulf of Mexico east of the capital?—What large group of islands north and east of the Caribbean Sea?—Name the three chains of the West Indies.—Which chain contains the largest islands?—Name the four largest islands.—What straits between Cuba and Florida?—Name a city in Cuba.

4. Corn, wheat, and other plants common in the United States are raised on the plateau. Many cattle are also herded there.

5. **Minerals.**—The silver mines of Mexico are among the richest in the world. Gold, copper, and quicksilver are also found.

6. The **inhabitants** are Indians or whites of Spanish descent. The form of government is republican.

The republic of Mexico consists of twenty-seven states, one federal district, and the territories of Tepic and Lower California. Each state has its own local government.

7. The **City of Mexico** is the capital. It is situated in a wide valley surrounded by lofty mountains. *Vera Cruz* is the principal sea-port.

8. **Central America.**—Like Mexico, nearly all of this region is a table-land with low plains along the coasts of the Caribbean Sea. Near the Pacific coast are many active volcanoes.

9. Earthquakes are frequent, and have destroyed many cities.

10. **Productions.**—The most important products are indigo, rice, corn, sugar, cotton, coffee, and tobacco. The mahogany tree grows in the forests of the coast region.

11. Central America consists of five independent republics,—Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica,—and a British colony.

12. **New Guatemala** is the capital of Guatemala, and **San Salvador** of Salvador. **Tegucigalpa** is the capital of Honduras; **Managua**, of

Nicaragua; and **San José**, of Costa Rica. **Belize** is the capital of the British colony of the same name.

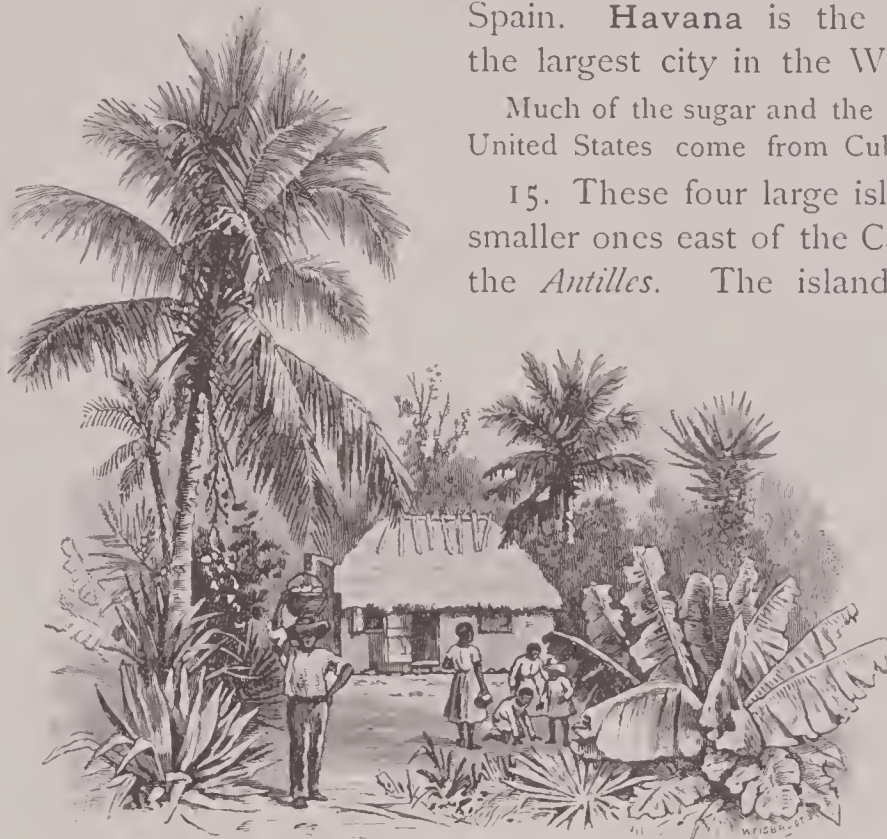
13. The **West Indies** consist of a large number of islands on the north and east of the Caribbean Sea.

14. Cuba is the largest of these islands. It belongs to Spain. Haïti is inhabited chiefly by negroes, and is divided into two republics. Jamaica belongs to England; Puerto Rico, to Spain. **Havana** is the capital of Cuba, and the largest city in the West Indies.

Much of the sugar and the finest tobacco used in the United States come from Cuba.

15. These four large islands and the chain of smaller ones east of the Caribbean Sea are called the *Antilles*. The islands north of them belong to Great Britain, and are called the *Bahamas*. The Antilles are mountainous; the Bahamas are low and level.

The first land of America discovered by Christopher Columbus was one of the Bahamas.



A Scene in Cuba.

16. Productions.

—The principal products of the West Indies are sugar, tobacco, tropical fruits, and coffee.

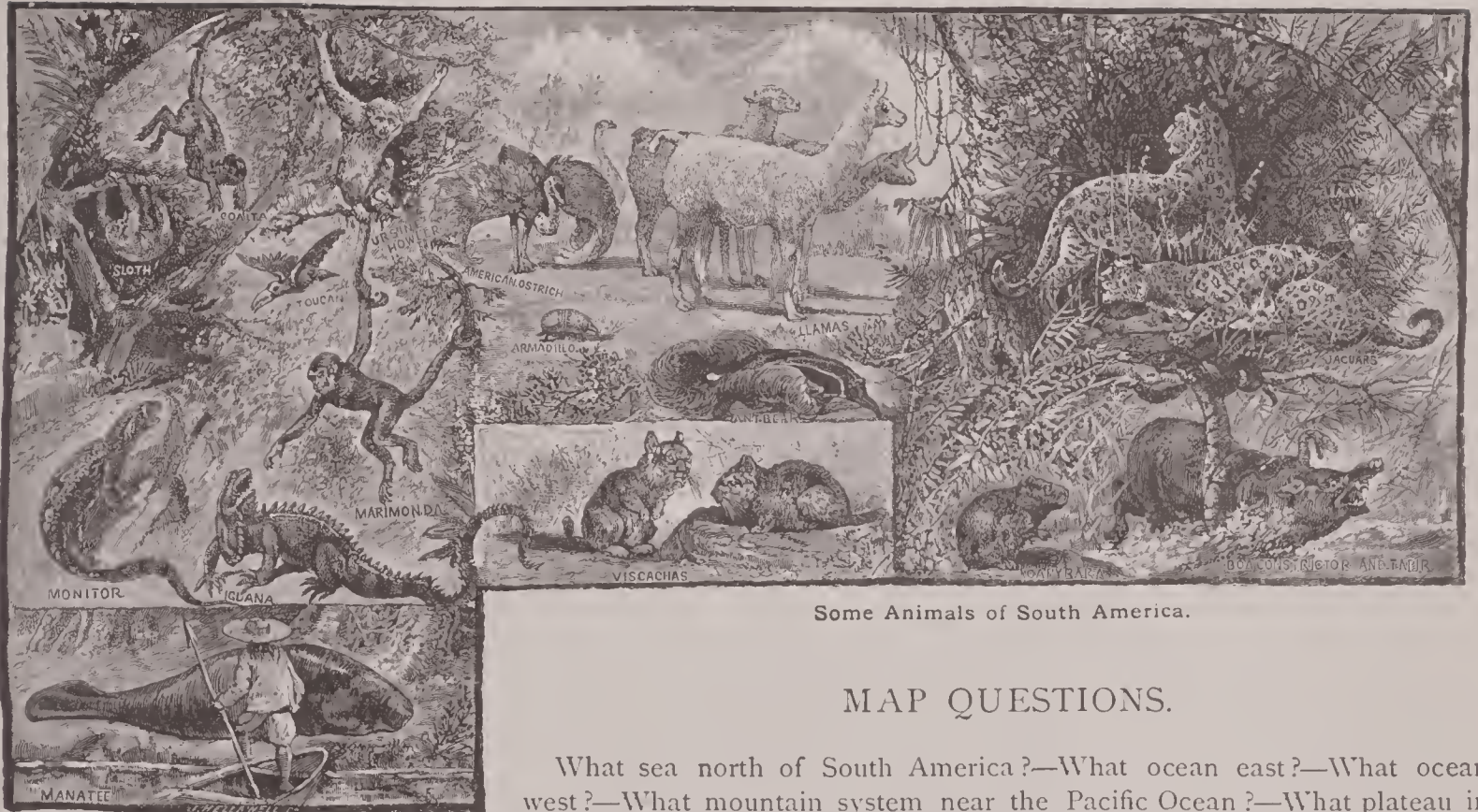
QUESTIONS.—4. What are raised on the table-lands of Mexico?—5. What is said of the mines?—6. Of the inhabitants? Of the form of government?—7. What and where is the capital? Where is Vera Cruz?

8. Bound Central America. Describe its surface.—9. What is said about earthquakes?—10. What are the most important products?—11. How many republics in Central America? Name them. What colony?—12. What is the capital of Guatemala? Of Salvador? Honduras? Nicaragua? Costa Rica? Belize?

13. Where are the West Indies?—14. Name the four largest islands. To what country do Cuba and Puerto Rico belong? What is said of Haïti? Of Jamaica? What is the capital of Cuba?—15. Where are the Antilles? The Bahamas? Describe the surface of each chain. To what country do the Bahamas belong?—16. What are the products of the West Indies?



SOUTH AMERICA.



Some Animals of South America.

MAP QUESTIONS.

America?—What cape farthest north?—Farthest east?—Farthest south?—Farthest west?

What river north of the plateau of Guiana?—What river empties into the Atlantic Ocean near the equator?—Name the largest northern tributary to the Amazon.—The largest southern tributary.—What large river empties into the Atlantic Ocean in the southern part of this grand-division?—What two rivers unite to form the Rio de la Plata?—What is the largest tributary to the Parana River?—What river empties into the Atlantic south of Cape Branco?

What sea north of South America?—What ocean east?—What ocean west?—What mountain system near the Pacific Ocean?—What plateau in the east?—In the north-east?—What isthmus joins Central America to South

What divisions occupy the northern part of South America?—What division occupies the eastern part?—What one occupies about half of that portion of South America lying west of the Andes?—What two divisions east of Chile?—Which of these divisions is the larger?—What divisions are east of the Argentine Republic?—What two divisions west of Bolivia?—What division north-west of Peru?—Name the divisions that border on the Atlantic Ocean.—On the Pacific Ocean.—On the Caribbean Sea.—Name the capital of each.—What islands south of South America?

DESCRIPTION.

1. **South America** occupies the southern part of the Western continent. Its coast has but few bays and harbors.

2. The **Cordillera of the Andes** extends along the Pacific coast. This is next to the highest mountain range in the world. Many of the peaks are always covered with snow.

Volcanoes are numerous, and earthquakes are frequent.

The most of this range is about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles high, and many of the peaks rise to a height of more than four miles.

QUESTIONS.—1. Where is South America? Bound it. What is said of its coast?—2. Describe the Cordillera of the Andes.

3. The **Brazilian Plateau** includes one fourth of South America. It is about a quarter of a mile high, and is traversed by several low mountain chains.

4. The **Plateau of Guiana** is in the north-eastern part of the grand-division; it is a little higher, but much smaller, than the Brazilian Plateau.

5. A vast low plain lies between the Andes and these two plateaus, and extends from the Caribbean Sea to the Strait of Magellan. In different parts this low plain is called *llanos*, *selvas*, and *pampas*.

The *llanos*, or prairies, have a wet season and a dry season. During the wet portion of the year they are covered with grasses and shrubs, but during the dry season they are the hottest part of America, and have the appearance of a parched desert. The *selvas* form the most extensive forests in the world, and occupy the valley of the Amazon.

Many of the trees are of great size, and the foliage is so thick as to completely shade the ground from the rays of the sun. The *selvas* are the home of many of the wild animals of South America. The *pampas*, like the *llanos*, are covered with grass and tall weeds during the wet season, which afford excellent pasturage for immense herds of horses, mules, and cattle.

6. Most of the **rivers** of South America are navigable for a great distance. The Amazon River system is the largest in the world, and drains more than one third of the grand-division. The Orinoco River system drains the *llanos*; that of the Rio de la Plata drains the northern part of the *pampas*. The Parana and Uruguay unite and form the Rio de la Plata.

7. The climate of the greater part of South America is hot and moist. The higher portions of the Andes and the southern extremity of the grand-division have a cold climate. Most of the west coast north of Valparaiso, and much of the southern part of the Argentine Republic, are very dry.

8. The animals of South America are the tapir, the jaguar, the armadillo, the huge boa-constrictor, many kinds of monkeys, the rhea or ostrich, and many birds in the *selvas*; and

immense herds of horses and cattle in the *llanos* and *pampas*. The manatee, or sea-cow, is found in some of the rivers. The llama, the alpaca, and the condor are seen among the Andes.

The llama and the alpaca are valued for their fine wool. The condor is one of the largest of birds.

9. South America contains but little more than one third as many people as North

America. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians or descendants of Spanish or Portuguese settlers. There are many negroes in Brazil.

10. South America is divided into ten independent republics, and the three colonies of Guiana, belonging to European nations.

QUESTIONS.—3. Describe the Brazilian Plateau.—4. The Plateau of Guiana,—5. Locate and describe the low plain of the grand-division.—6. What is said of the rivers of South America? Describe the Amazon river system. What is said of the Orinoco system? Of the Rio de la Plata system?—7. What is the climate of most of South America? Where is it cold? Where dry?—8. Name some of the animals found in the *selvas*. On the *llanos* and *pampas*. Among the Andes.—9. What is said of the population? To what races do the inhabitants belong?—10. How is South America divided?



Gathering Coffee.

11. The United States of Brazil is larger than the United States without Alaska. It supplies half of the coffee used in the world, besides some sugar. The *selvas* in the north supply much India rubber. The Portuguese language is spoken by most of the people.

Rio Janeiro is the capital. *Pernambuco* is an important sea-port.

12. Guiana belongs to three European nations, — Great Britain, The Netherlands, and France. Sugar and rum are produced. *Georgetown* is the capital of the British colony; *Paramaribo*, of the Dutch; and *Cayenne*, of the French.

13. Venezuela.—The northern and southern parts are forest-covered mountains; the central part lies in the *llanos*. Coffee and cacao, from which chocolate is made, are produced. *Caracas* is the capital.

14. Colombia is traversed by three chains of the Andes, which render the surface mountainous. Coffee, and cinchona, from which quinine is made, are important products. Gold, silver, and precious stones are found. Tobacco, rubber, and hides are leading exports.

Bogota is the capital.

15. Ecuador.—The Andes are narrow but very high in this country, and contain two noted volcanoes. Cacao is the chief product.

Quito, the capital, is on the equator.

16. Peru.—The Andes broaden into a high plateau in Peru, upon which is lake Titicaca, the highest large fresh-water lake in the world. The silver mines are famous. Cinchona is exported.

Lima is the capital.

17. Bolivia lies partly on the high plateau, from which rise many lofty peaks. There are valuable silver and copper mines.

La Paz is the largest city and the residence

of the President, though *Sucre* is the legal capital.

18. Chile has many fine forests in the south. Wheat, copper, and saltpeter are exported.

Santiago is the capital. *Valparaiso* is the principal sea-port.

19. The Argentine Republic contains most of the *pampas*. Herding is the principal occupation. Wheat, frozen meat, wool, and hides are exported. The southern part is called Patagonia.

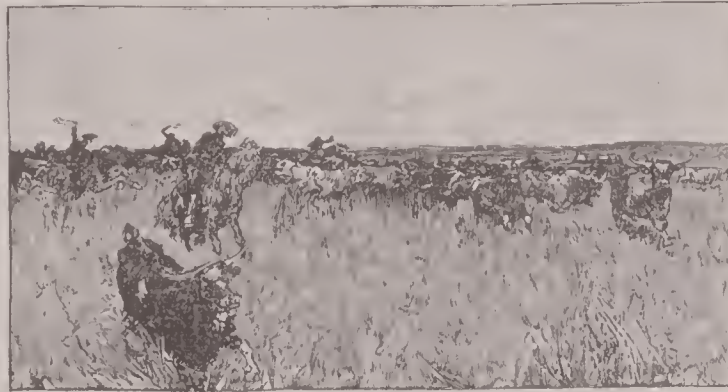
Buenos Ayres, the capital, is the largest city in the Argentine Republic.

20. Uruguay has many grassy plains. Livestock is the chief product and largest export.

Montevideo is the capital.

21. Paraguay.—Cattle-raising is the principal industry.

Asuncion is the capital.



A Scene on the Pampas.

QUESTIONS.—11. Bound the United States of Brazil. What is said of its size? What does Brazil supply to the world? What language is spoken? Name and locate the capital. An important sea-port.

12. Bound Guiana. To whom does it belong? What are produced? Name and locate the capital of each colony.

13. Bound Venezuela. Describe the country. What are the products? What and where is the capital?

14. Bound Colombia. Describe its surface. Name two important products. What minerals are found? What are the leading exports? Name and locate the capital.

15. Bound Ecuador. What is said of the mountains? What is the chief product? What and where is the capital?

16. Bound Peru. What is said of the surface? Of the mines? What product is exported? Name and locate the capital.

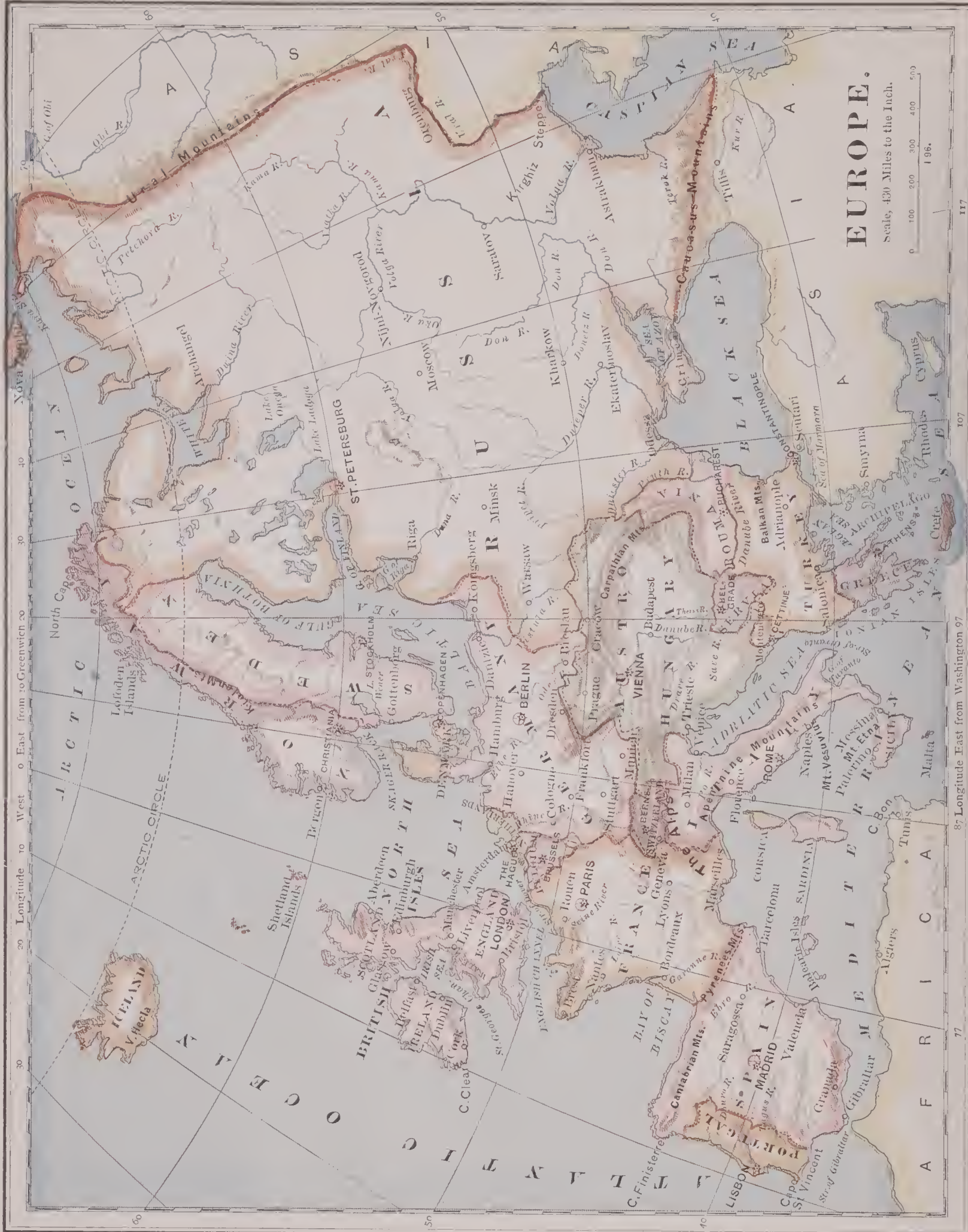
17. Bound Bolivia. What is said of the surface? Of the mines? What and where is the legal capital? The largest city?

18. Bound Chile. Where are forests? What are the exports? What and where is the capital? The largest sea-port?

19. Bound the Argentine Republic. What does it contain? What is the principal occupation? What are the exports? What is the southern part called? What and where is the capital?

20. Bound Uruguay. What is the chief product? The largest export? What and where is the capital?

21. Bound Paraguay. What is the principal industry? What and where is the capital?



EUROPE.



Scenes in Europe.

DESCRIPTION.

1. **Europe** is the north-western part of the Eastern continent. It is less than half as large as North America.

2. The **shape** of Europe is more irregular than that of any other grand-division.

3. The **surface** is mountainous in the west; but the eastern half of Europe is a vast low plain.

4. The **Alps** form the highest mountain system lying wholly in Europe.

Many of the peaks are always covered with snow, and many *glaciers*, or rivers of ice, are found upon their sides. The grandeur of the scenery attracts thousands of tourists. The Carpathians, the Apennines, and the Balkan Mountains are parts of the Alpine system.

QUESTIONS.—1. Where is Europe? Bound it. What is said of its size?—2. Of its shape?—3. Describe the surface.—4. What are the highest mountains in Europe?

MAP QUESTIONS.

What ocean north of Europe?—What four seas south?—What ocean west?—What grand-division and what sea east?—What sea west?—What sea east of the North Sea?—In the northern part of Russia?—What gulf north of the Baltic Sea?—East?—What bay west of France?—What channel between France and England?—What straits connect the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean?—What sea north of the Black Sea?—What three islands south-west of Italy?—What part of Europe is mountainous?—What mountains between Norway and Sweden?—East of Russia?—Between the Black Sea and the Caspian?—What mountains in north-eastern Turkey?—In Austro-Hungary?—North of Italy?—Between France and Spain?—What chain in Italy?—What two rivers flow into the Caspian Sea?—What river flows into the Sea of Azov?—What two rivers flow into the Black Sea from the north?—What river flows into it from the west?—Into the Adriatic Sea?—Name two rivers that flow into the Bay of Biscay.—One river that flows into the English Channel.—Two rivers that flow into the North Sea.—Two rivers that flow into the Baltic Sea.—A river that flows into the White Sea.—One that flows into the Arctic Ocean.—What large country in the eastern part of Europe?—What two states occupy the peninsula between the Black and Mediterranean seas?—What state occupies the peninsula west of the Adriatic Sea?—What two states occupy the peninsula between the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean?—What state north-east of Spain?—What large state north-east of France?—What isles north-west of France?—What small group north of the British Isles?—What large island north-west of the Shetland Islands?—What two states west of Germany?—What small state on a peninsula and some islands north of Germany?—What two states on a peninsula north of Denmark?—What small state north of Italy?—What large state north-east?—What three states south-east of Austro-Hungary?

5. The **Pyrenees** form the next highest range in Europe. The Kiolen Mountains, in the north, and the Urals, in the east, are very low chains.

The Caucasus Mountains are very high, but properly belong to the mountain systems of Asia.

6. The **rivers** of greatest importance are the Volga, the Danube, and the Rhine.

The Volga is the largest river in Europe; it empties into the Caspian Sea, which lies below the level of the ocean and has no outlet.

7. The **lakes** of Europe are small, and lie chiefly among the Alps and around the Baltic Sea.

8. The **climate** is temperate, and warmer than that of North America in similar latitudes. It is much warmer and moister in the west and south than in the north and east.

9. The **forests** of Europe are chiefly in north-central Russia and on the mountain slopes of the west. All of the plants raised in the United States, except cotton, are also cultivated in Europe. Wheat and potatoes are staples. In the south, grapes, oranges, olives, and figs are grown.

10. The **population** is greater than that of any other grand-division except Asia. The people are mostly Caucasians. In the south-east and in the extreme north, there are a few Mongolians.

11. The principal **animals** are the white bear and the reindeer, in the north; the chamois, among the Alps; the wolf, in the east; the deer, the fox, and many kinds of birds. Domestic animals are carefully reared.

12. Europe is divided into nineteen independent countries. France and Switzerland are republics; the rest are monarchies.

13. The **British Isles** are part of the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." The larger island is called Great Britain, and includes England, Scotland, and Wales; the smaller island comprises simply Ireland.

Besides the British Isles, the United Kingdom includes immense possessions in Asia, Africa, America, and Australia.

14. **England** is the most important and the most densely populated part of the kingdom. It is about as large as the state of New York, but contains half as many people as the whole

United States. The surface is mostly a low, fertile plain. More coal, iron, tin, and lead are mined, and more cloth is manufactured, than in any other country of the world. The commerce of England is very extensive.

15. **London**, the capital, is the largest city and the commercial center of the world.

Liverpool is an important sea-port. *Manchester* is noted for its cotton manufactures.

16. **Scotland** is a mountainous country. *Glasgow* is the largest city. *Edinburgh* is the next in size.

Wales is a small, mountainous country.

QUESTIONS.—5. Describe the Pyrenees. Name and locate two other chains.—6. What are the three most important rivers? Describe each of them.—7. Where are the lakes of Europe? Which is the largest?—8. Describe the climate.—9. Where are the forest regions? What plants are cultivated in Europe?—10. What is said of the population? To what races do the people belong?—11. What animals are found?—12. Into how many countries is Europe divided? Which are republics? What are the rest?

13. Of what kingdom do the British Isles form a part? What is the larger island called? The smaller?—14. Describe England. For what is it noted?—15. What and where is the capital? Describe London. Where is Liverpool? Manchester?—16. Describe Scotland. Where is Glasgow? Edinburgh? What islands north of Scotland? Describe Wales.



London Bridge.

17. **Ireland** is largely a low, fertile plain. Agriculture is the chief occupation. *Dublin* is the largest city. Linen cloth is made at *Belfast*.

18. **Norway and Sweden** occupy the Scandinavian peninsula, which is about as large as Texas. The western part of this region is a mountainous plateau; the eastern, a low plain.

19. Much pine lumber is exported. Iron, copper, and lead are mined. The fisheries on the coast of Norway are valuable.

20. Each kingdom makes its own laws, but both have the same king, who resides at **Stockholm**, the capital of Sweden.

Christiania is the capital of Norway.

21. **Russia** occupies more than one half of Europe. It is a low plain, through which flow many long, navigable rivers.

In the south are extensive *steppes*, or treeless prairies.

The winters in the east are very cold, and much of the traveling is done in sleighs.

22. Agriculture is the principal occupation. Large crops of wheat are raised in southern Russia. Wheat, hemp, and flax are the leading exports.

23. **St. Petersburg** is the capital; *Moscow*, *Warsaw*, *Odessa*, and *Riga* are important cities.

24. **Germany** is an empire. The southern part lies on the Alpine plateau; the northern part is a low plain. It is the most populous country in western Europe. Every man in Germany is obliged to serve for three years in the army.

25. Agriculture and manufacturing are the leading industries. Much coal and iron, zinc, and other metals are mined. The Germans are noted for their industry and intelligence.

26. **Berlin**, the capital, is the third city of Europe in size. *Hamburg* is the great commercial city. *Breslau* is in a mining and flax-growing region.

27. **Austro-Hungary** is an empire. It is the largest country of western Europe, but is not quite so large as the state of Texas.

28. The central portion is a low plain, which is surrounded by high mountains. Agriculture and grazing are the chief pursuits.

29. **Vienna**, the fourth city of Europe in size, is the capital. *Buda* and *Pest*, on the Danube, are connected by

bridges, and together form one city,—**Budapest**.



A Winter Scene in Eastern Russia.

QUESTIONS.—17. Describe Ireland. Where is Dublin? Belfast? What sea and what channel east of Ireland?

18. Where are Norway and Sweden? Bound Norway. Bound Sweden. Describe the surface of the Scandinavian peninsula.—19. What is said about lumber? Minerals? Fisheries?—20. The government? What and where is the capital of Sweden? Of Norway? Where does the king reside?

21. Bound Russia. What part of Europe does it occupy? Describe the surface. Where are steppes? Describe the Ural River. The Volga. The Dnieper. The Dwina.—22. What is the principal occupation? What products are exported?—23. What and where is the capital? Where is Moscow? Warsaw? Odessa? Riga?

24. Bound Germany. What is said of its surface? Population?—25. Industries? For what are the Germans noted?—26. What and where is the capital? Describe Hamburg. Breslau.

27. Bound Austro-Hungary. What is said of its size?—28. Surface? What are chief pursuits?—29. What and where is the capital? Describe Budapest.

30. The kingdom of **Denmark** is low and sandy. Agriculture, herding, and fishing are the principal occupations.

Copenhagen is the capital.

31. The kingdom of **Belgium** is the most densely populated country in the world. Its manufactures and commerce are extensive.

Brussels is the capital.

32. The kingdom of **The Netherlands** is so low that dikes, or walls of earth, are built along the sea-shore to keep the water from overflowing. The people are called "Dutch," and are engaged principally in commerce and dairy-farming.

Amsterdam is the largest city. **The Hague** is the capital.

33. The republic of **Switzerland** consists of twenty-two states, or *cantons*. The fine scenery attracts many visitors. **Berne** is the capital.

34. **France** is a little larger than the Middle States. The eastern part is mountainous; the western, low and level. More wine and silk are produced than in any other country of Europe. The island of **Corsica** is a part of the republic of France.

35. **Paris**, the capital, is noted for the beauty of its churches and other buildings. **Lyons** has extensive silk manufactories. **Marseilles**, **Bordeaux**, and **Havre** are the principal sea-ports.

36. **Spain and Portugal**.—These kingdoms occupy the Spanish peninsula, which is a dry plateau traversed by mountain chains. Wheat, wool, olives, and grapes are the chief products. Quicksilver, iron, copper, and lead are found.

Madrid is the capital of Spain; **Lisbon**, the capital of Portugal.

37. The kingdom of **Italy** includes the islands

of Sicily and Sardinia. Raising the silk-worm and sardine-fishing are important industries.

38. **Naples**, the largest city, has a beautiful location. **Milan** and **Turin** are centers of silk culture. **Rome** is the capital of Italy, and the residence of the Pope; it is famous as the capital of the ancient world.

39. The empire of **Turkey** is a mountainous country, with many fertile valleys. The ruler is called the Sultan. The Turks belong to the yellow race, and are Mohammedans.

Constantinople is the capital.

40. **Roumania** and **Servia** are kingdoms. **Montenegro** is a principality. These states export cattle and grain. **Bucharest** is the capital of Roumania; **Belgrade**, of Servia; and **Cettinje**, of Montenegro.

41. The kingdom of **Greece** exports wine, currants, and

honey. **Athens** is the capital.



A Scene in Germany.

QUESTIONS.—30. Bound Denmark. Describe it. Its industries. What and where is the capital?

31. Bound Belgium. Describe it. Where is the capital?

32. Bound the Netherlands. Describe the surface. What are the people called? What are their occupations? Where is the capital? What is the largest city?

33. Bound Switzerland. Describe it. What is the capital?

34. Bound France. What is said of the surface? Of the productions? Of Corsica?—35. What and where is the capital? Locate Lyons. Marseilles. Bordeaux. Havre.

36. Bound Spain. Bound Portugal. Where are these kingdoms? Describe the surface. What are the chief products? What minerals are found? What and where is the capital of Spain? Of Portugal?

37. Bound Italy. What islands belong to it? What are important industries?—38. What and where is the capital? Describe it. Naples. Milan. Turin.

39. Bound Turkey. Describe its surface. What is the ruler called? What is said of the Turks? What and where is the capital?

40. Bound Roumania. Servia. Montenegro. What and where is the capital of each?

41. Bound and describe Greece. What is the capital?

ASIA.



Scenes in Different Parts of Asia.

DESCRIPTION.

Map Questions on page 71.

1. **Asia** forms the eastern part of the Eastern continent. It is about twice the size of North America, and is the largest of the grand-divisions.

2. The Ural Mountains and the Ural River separate it from Europe; the Isthmus of Suez connects it with Africa.

3. **Six great seas** wash the eastern coast, and are separated from the Pacific by chains of islands. Two large seas and a bay from the Indian Ocean bound the southern coast.

4. **Surface.**—The northern part of Asia is a low plain. There are also low plains in eastern China, central India, and south-eastern Turkey. The central and southern parts of the grand-division consist of vast plateaus, bordered and traversed by some of the highest mountains in the world.

5. The **Himalaya Mountains** border the high Plateau of Thibet on the south. These are the loftiest mountains of Asia, and contain peaks almost $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles high. The Kuen Lun, the Hindoo Koosh, and the Altai Mountains are also very high chains.

6. **Rivers and Lakes.**—The Yenisei, Lena, and Obi are the longest rivers in Asia, but the Yangtse, Ganges, Amoor, and Indus are the most important.

7. Most of the lakes and inland seas of Asia are salt; the largest—Caspian Sea—lies below the level of the ocean. Baikal is the largest fresh-water lake.

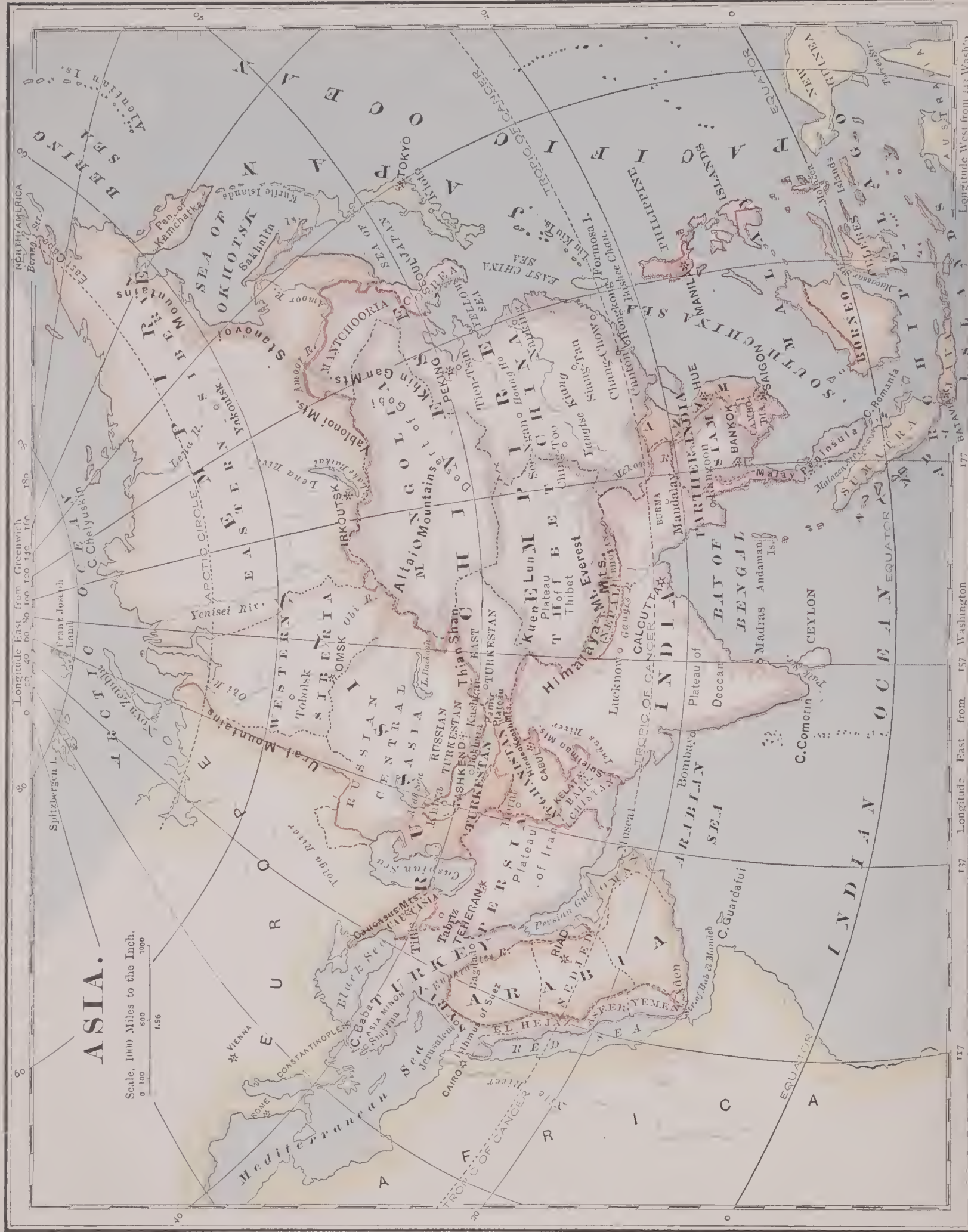
8. **Climate.**—The northern plain is one of the coldest regions in the world. The dry central plateaus are very cold in winter, and very hot in summer. The southern part of Asia is moist and hot.

QUESTIONS.—1. Where is Asia? Bound it. What is said of its size?—2. How is it separated from Europe? How connected with Africa?—3. Name the six seas on the east. The two seas on the south. The bay.—4. Describe the surface of northern Asia. Of central and southern Asia. Where are other low plains?—5. What are the loftiest mountains? Name three other high chains.—6. What is said of the rivers?—7. Of the lakes and inland seas?—8. Of the climate?

ASIA.

Scale, 1000 Miles to the Inch.

0 100 500 1000
1:56



9. The bleak plains in the extreme north are covered with mosses, and are called *tundras*. The plateaus of Central Asia are too dry for plants to grow.

10. There are extensive **forests** in Central Siberia and along the lower mountain slopes throughout the grand-division. In the hot southern countries the vegetation is luxuriant, and the forests are very dense.

11. In parts of Asia, wheat, rice, cotton, tea, coffee, the orange, and the peach grow wild.

12. Among the **animals** are the elephant, the rhinoceros, the camel, the lion, the tiger, the monkey, and

the crocodile, besides many strange and beautifully-colored birds.

13. Asia contains more than half the **people** in the world. In the east, they are mostly Mongolians; in the west, mostly Caucasians; in the south-east and in the Malay Archipelago, they belong to the Malay race.

14. The **Russian Possessions** in Asia extend entirely across the northern part of the grand-division, and are almost twice as large as the United States. In some parts, the climate

is so cold that water freezes every night in the year. Hunting fur-bearing animals, mining, and agriculture are the chief occupations. *Tiflis*, in Caucasia; *Tashkend*, in Russian Turkestan; *Irkoutsck*, in Eastern Siberia; and *Omsk*, in Western Siberia, are the most important towns.

15. The **Chinese Empire** is larger than the whole of Europe. China proper is only a small part of the empire, but contains most of the inhabitants.

16. The Chinese are an industrious agricultural people, belonging to the Mongolian race. Rice, tea, and silk are the principal products.

Canton, in the south, is one of the largest

cities. **Peking**, in the north, is the capital. *Tien Tsin* is an important port.



A Japanese Town.

QUESTIONS.—9. Describe the tundras.—10. Where are extensive forests?—11. What plants grow wild in parts of Asia?—12. What animals are found?—13. What is said of the people of Asia? To what races do they belong?

14. What is the northern part of the Russian possessions in Asia called? What is said of the size of these possessions? Of the climate? Of the occupations? Where is Tiflis? Tashkend? Irkoutsck? Omsk?

15. What countries compose the Chinese Empire? What is said of its size? Of China proper?—16. Of its inhabitants? Products? Where is the largest city? What and where is the capital? Locate Tien-Tsin.

MAP QUESTIONS.

What ocean north of Asia?—What ocean east?—What ocean south?—What two grand-divisions west?—What strait separates Asia from North America?—What six seas east of Asia?—What bay and what seas extend north from the Indian Ocean?—What seas west of Turkey in Asia?—What gulf to the south-east?—What sea north?—What sea north of Persia?—North of Turkestan?—What peninsula between the Arabian and Red seas?—Between the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal?—Between the Bay of Bengal and the South China Sea?—Between the Sea of Okhotsk and Bering Sea?—What mountain chain north of India?—In the northern part of Thibet?—North of East Turkestan?—What chains in the eastern part of Siberia?—What chains in Mongolia?—What mountains north-west of India?—What range north of the Sulaiman Mountains?—What plateau north-east of the Hindoo Koosh?—What plateau north of the Himalaya Mountains?—What plateau in India?—In Persia?—What desert in the Chinese Empire?—What three rivers empty into the Arctic Ocean?—What river empties into the Sea of Okhotsk?—Into the Yellow Sea?—Into the East China Sea?—Into the Bay of Bengal?—Into the Arabian Sea?—What empire extends across the northern part of Asia?—What empire occupies the south-eastern part?—What country south of Russian Turkestan?—What country south of Thibet?—What two countries west of India?—What three divisions in Farther India?—What country north of the Persian Gulf?—What countries occupy the western part of Asia?—What archipelago south-east of Asia?—What island empire east of Asia?

17. The Empire of Japan occupies the islands between the peninsula of Kamchatka and the Bashee Channel, including the island of Formosa. The surface is mountainous, with many active volcanoes. The Japanese are a progressive people, and the most highly civilized of the Mongolian races. Agriculture is the leading industry.

Tokyo is the capital; *Kioto*, an important city.

18. Farther India includes Burma, belonging to England, and the kingdoms of Siam, and Anam, besides Cambodia, which belongs to France. The surface is mountainous and covered with dense forests. Rice, indigo, spices, and tropical fruits are raised. Most of the people are Mongolians, though there are some Malays in the Malay Peninsula.

Bankok is the capital of Siam; Hue, of Anam; and Saigon, of Cambodia.

19. The Malay Archipelago includes the islands between Asia and Australia; those lying farther north or west than Macassar Straits are part of Asia. The islands are covered with dense forests, and contain many volcanoes. Most of the Archipelago belongs to the Dutch. Batavia, on Java, is the principal city.

The Philippine Islands belong to Spain. Manila is the capital and chief town.

20. India is about half as large as the United States, and belongs to Great Britain. The valley of the Ganges is very fertile, and great crops of opium, rice, and cotton are raised. The people are Caucasian, and are called "Hindoos."

Bombay, Calcutta, the capital, and Madras are the most important cities.

21. Persia, Afghanistan, and Baluchistan, are independent monarchies lying on the plateau of Iran. The climate is dry and hot. Herding sheep, goats, and camels are the principal occupations.

Teheran is the capital of Persia; Cabul, of Afghanistan; and Kelat, of Baluchistan.

22. Turkestan is mostly a low, sandy desert. The people are Mongolian, and roam about with their flocks and herds. *Khiva* and *Bokhara* are in fertile spots in the desert.

23. Turkey in Asia extends from the Strait of Bab el Mandeb and the Persian Gulf to the Black Sea. About half of the people are Mongolians; the other half are Caucasians.

Smyrna is the largest city.

24. Palestine is a small part of Syria, in Turkey. It is noted as the country in which Jesus Christ lived and died.

Jerusalem is often called the Holy City.

25. Arabia is mostly a dry and sterile plateau, over which the Arabs roam with their herds of fine horses.

Oman, in the east, is the most fertile part. Muscat is the chief town.

QUESTIONS.—17. Where is Japan? What is said of it? What and where is the capital? Locate Kioto.

18. What does Farther India include? Describe the surface, products, and people. What and where is the capital of Siam? Anam? Cambodia?

19. Where is the Malay Archipelago? Describe it. The Philippine Islands. Locate Batavia. Manila.

20. Bound India. Describe it. What and where is the capital? Where is Bombay? Madras?

21. Bound Persia. Afghanistan. Baluchistan. Describe them. Name and locate the capital of each.

22. Bound Turkestan. Describe it. Where are Khiva and Bokhara?

23. Where is Turkey? To what races do the people belong? What and where is the largest town?

24. For what is Palestine noted? Where is Jerusalem?

25. Describe Arabia. What is the chief town?



A Tiger Hunt in India.

AFRICA.



Ruins at Karnak, Egypt.

DESCRIPTION.

Map Questions on Page 75.

1. **Africa** is the south-western grand-division of the Eastern continent. It is three times as large as Europe.

2. This grand-division is a **vast table-land**, with narrow low plains along the coasts. The principal mountain ranges are on the margin of the table-land, which is higher in the southern and eastern than in the northern and western parts.

3. The principal **rivers** are the Niger, the Nile, the Kongo, and the Zambesi. The principal lakes are Victoria, Tanganyika, Nyassa, and Tchad.

4. Africa is situated chiefly in the torrid zone, and has a hotter **climate** than any other

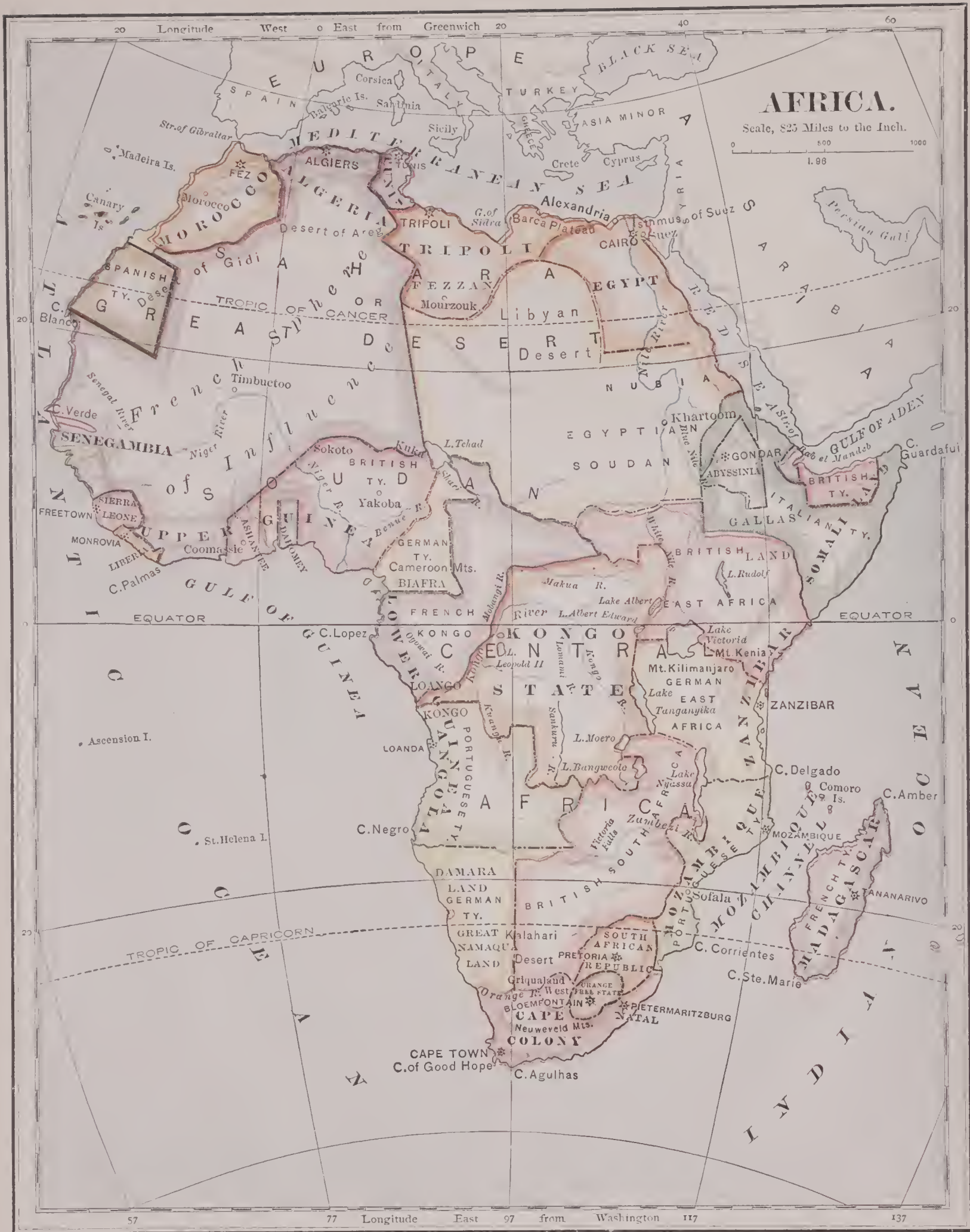
grand-division. A moist region lies on both sides of the equator. This is covered with prairies or dense tropical forests. North and south of this belt, the climate is hot and dry.

5. The principal wild **animals** are the elephant, the giraffe, the hippopotamus, the rhinoceros, the lion, the leopard, the hyena, the zebra, the crocodile, the gorilla, and the ostrich.

In the southern part of Africa, ostriches are raised upon "ostrich farms" for their feathers.

6. Most of the **inhabitants** of Africa belong to the Ethiopian, or black, race. The Caucasian race inhabits the countries bordering on the Mediterranean and Red seas.

QUESTIONS.—1. In what part of the Eastern continent is Africa? What is said of its size? Bound it.—2. Describe the surface.—3. Describe the Niger River. The Nile. The Kongo. The Zambesi. The Orange. Where is Lake Albert? Victoria? Tanganyika? Nyassa? Tchad?—4. Describe the climate of Africa. Where is the moist region?—5. Name some of the principal wild animals.—6. To what race do most of the inhabitants belong? What countries do the whites inhabit?





A Caravan in the Sahara.

MAP QUESTIONS.

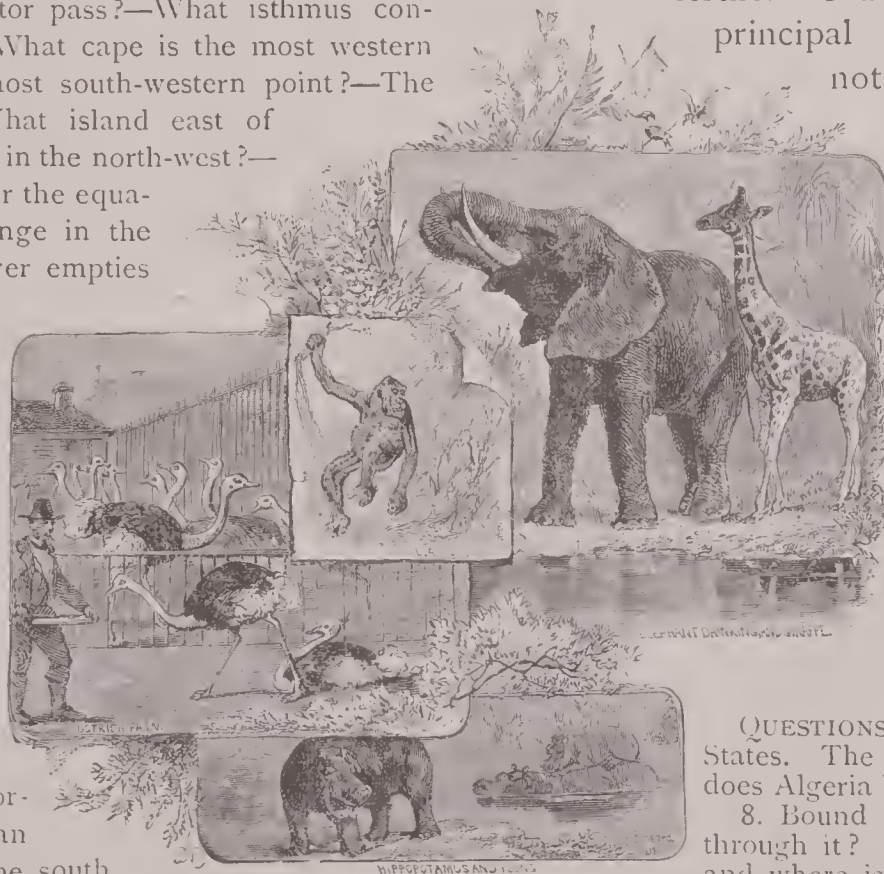
What sea north of Africa?—What ocean east?—What ocean west?—What sea between Africa and Asia?—What straits connect the Red Sea with the Gulf of Aden?—What channel between Africa and Madagascar?—What gulf on the western coast?—What strait connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean?—Through what lake does the equator pass?—What isthmus connects Africa and Asia?—What cape is the most western point of Africa?—The most south-western point?—The most eastern point?—What island east of Africa?—What mountains in the north-west?—Name two high peaks near the equator?—What mountain range in the extreme south? What river empties into the Mediterranean Sea?—In what lakes does it rise?—What river empties into Mozambique Channel?—Into the Gulf of Guinea, north of the equator?—South of the equator?—What river north of Cape Colony?—What countries border on the Red Sea?—What is the capital of Egypt?—Of Abyssinia?—What countries border on the Mediterranean Sea?—What country in the south of Africa?—What is its capital?

7. The **Barbary States** are Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli. Morocco is independent; Algeria and Tunis belong to France. Tripoli belongs to Turkey.

8. **Egypt** occupies the lower part of the Nile valley. The valley of the Nile is very fertile. Grain and cotton are the principal products. Egypt is noted for its ancient ruins.

Cairo is the capital; *Alexandria*, the principal sea-port.

9. The **Sahara** is a rocky and sandy desert nearly as large as the United States. Its inhabitants live in fertile spots, called *oases*, and travel across the desert with long caravans of camels.



Some Animals of Africa.

QUESTIONS.—7. Name the Barbary States. The capital of each. To whom does Algeria belong? Tunis? Tripoli?

8. Bound Egypt. What river flows through it? What is said of it? What and where is the capital?

9. Describe the Sahara.



**AUSTRALIA,
MALAY ARCHIPELAGO,
AND THE
ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC.**

Scale on the Equator
1000 Miles to the Inch.



10. The **Soudan** is occupied by a number of states, many of which are under French and British influence. The soil is very fertile, and produces tropical plants, corn, and cotton.

Yakoba and *Timbuctoo* are large towns.

11. **Abyssinia** is a mountainous plateau. The climate is mild. The country is under Italian influence. **Gondar** is the capital.

12. **Upper Guinea** includes several states. **Liberia**, inhabited chiefly by negroes from America, is one of them. **Senegambia** belongs to France and Great Britain. **Sierra Leone** belongs to Great Britain.

13. **Lower Guinea** and **Mozambique** belong mostly to Portugal.

Loanda is the capital of Lower Guinea; and *Mozambique*, of Mozambique.

14. **Central Africa** lies south of the Soudan. It is inhabited by ignorant and savage tribes, mostly negroes. It includes the Kongo State

created by European nations for purposes of commerce and the extinction of the slave trade.

15. **Cape Colony** and **Natal** belong to England. *Cape Town* and *Pietermaritzburg* are the capitals. **South African Republic**, the **Orange Free State**, and **Griqualand West**, are settled by Dutch farmers, but are controlled by Great Britain.

16. The kingdom of **Madagascar** is inhabited by a Malay tribe. *Tananarivo* is the capital.

QUESTIONS.—10. Where is the Soudan? What is said of the soil and productions? Of the towns?

11. Where is Abyssinia? Describe it.

12. Where is Upper Guinea? What is said of Senegambia? Liberia? Sierra Leone? Name two capitals.

13. To what power do Lower Guinea and Mozambique belong? Name and locate their capitals.

14. Where is Central Africa? By whom is it inhabited? What does it include?

15. Where is Cape Colony? Natal? To whom do they belong? What and where is the capital of each? Describe the countries to the north.

16. Who inhabit Madagascar? What is the capital?

AUSTRALIA.

DESCRIPTION.

1. **Australia** is the smallest of the continents.

2. The **surface** is a low plateau. Several mountain chains extend along the eastern and

western shores. The **Blue Mountains**, near the eastern shore, are the highest.

3. On the eastern coast, the **climate** is temperate; that of the interior is hot and dry.

MAP QUESTIONS.

What sea north of Australia?—What ocean on the east?—On the south and west?—What grand-division is north-west of Australia?—What gulf on the north?—On the south?—What large group of islands between Australia and Asia?—Name two principal chains in the Malay Archipelago.—The four largest islands.—What strait between Australia and Tasmania?—Between Australia and New Guinea?—What island south of Australia?—What large islands south-east?—What island half way between New Guinea and New Zealand?—What two groups north-east from New Caledonia?—What group far to the north-east from the Fiji Islands?—What river in the south-eastern part of Australia?—Three cities?—What city in Tasmania?—In New Zealand?



Fiji Islanders.

QUESTIONS.—1. What is said of Australia?—2. Describe the surface of the continent.—3. Describe the climate.



Some Animals of Australia.

4. Many strange plants and curious animals are found in Australia.

The leaves of some of the trees are placed edgewise, so that they cast hardly any shade.

The kangaroo is an animal with short fore legs and long, powerful hind legs. A full-grown kangaroo, when standing on its hind legs, is about six feet high; it is the largest of the native animals. The duck-bill has web-feet and a bill like a duck, but is covered with hair.

5. The native inhabitants belong to the Malay, or brown, race; they are fast disappearing.

6. **The English Colonies.**—The continent of Australia and the islands of Tasmania and New Zealand belong to Great Britain.

7. Australia is divided into five colonies. The chief occupations are sheep-raising, farming, and mining. Wool and wheat are the principal exports. Gold mines have been opened which yield about as much as those of California.

Melbourne and Sydney are the largest cities.

8. **Tasmania and New Zealand** are British colonies. Tin is found in Tasmania, and gold in New Zealand, but farming is the principal occupation.

Hobart is the capital of Tasmania; Wellington, of New Zealand.

9. New Guinea belongs to the Dutch, Germans, and British; New Caledonia to the French.

10. Many of the Islands of the Pacific Ocean are of coral formation. They have a moist, tropical climate. The cocoa-palm and the bread-fruit tree are native plants.

11. The **Fiji Islands** belong to Great Britain. The inhabitants are of the Malay race.

12. The **Hawaiian Islands** form a native republic. The people have become civilized.

Honolulu, the capital, has a large trade with San Francisco.

QUESTIONS.—4. What is said of the plants and animals of Australia?—5. Of the inhabitants?—6. To what nation do Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand belong?

7. Into how many colonies is the continent of Australia divided? What are the chief occupations? Exports? What is said of the gold mines? Where is Melbourne? Sydney?

8. Where is Tasmania? New Zealand? What metal is found in Tasmania? In New Zealand? What is the chief occupation? What is the capital of each?—9. Where is New Guinea? New Caledonia? To what countries do New Guinea and New Caledonia belong?

10. How have many of the Pacific islands been formed? Describe them. Name and locate the principal groups.

11. Describe the Fiji Islands. To what nation do they belong?

12. Where are the Hawaiian Islands? What is the capital?

GENERAL REVIEW.

What does Geography tell about?—What is the shape of the earth?—What is the earth's axis?—What direction is nearly east?—West?—Where is north?—South?—What are the poles?—What is the equator?—What are parallels?—Meridians?—What is latitude?—Longitude?—What is a continent?—How many continents are there?—What is an island?—An archipelago?—A peninsula?—A cape?—A promontory?—A plain?—A plateau?—A mountain system?—A valley, or basin?—An ocean?—A gulf, or bay?—A strait, or channel?—A spring?—A river?—A lake?—A hemisphere?

How many continents in the Eastern hemisphere?—In the Western hemisphere?—What grand-divisions compose the Western continent?—The Eastern?—Name and bound the five oceans.—Name the zones.—What is the general climate of each?—Name some plants of the torrid zone.—Of the temperate zones.—Of the frigid zones.—What are deserts?—Prairies, or steppes?—Name some wild animals of each of the zones.—Some domestic animals.—Describe the five races of man.—Describe civilized, half-civilized, and savage life.—Name the four principal occupations of man, and give an illustration of each.—Describe the difference between the two principal kinds of government.—What is the capital of a country?—Name the five principal religions of the world.

Bound North America.—Describe its surface.—Name and locate the two great mountain systems of North America.—Name its largest rivers.—Name and locate three bays.—Four gulfs.—Five peninsulas.—Six capes.—Seven lakes.—Describe its climate.—Vegetation.—Animals.—Inhabitants.—Name its divisions.—What islands form the northern part?—What islands lie south-east?

Bound the United States.—Describe its surface.—Drainage systems.—The leading occupations of the inhabitants.—What is the capital?—How many states are there in the Union?—How many territories?—What other divisions?—What states border on the Atlantic Ocean?—On the Gulf of Mexico?—On the Mississippi River?—On the Great Lakes?—What divisions on the Pacific coast?—The Canadian border?—Which is the largest state?—The smallest?—The most central?—Which one extends farthest north?—Farthest south?—Bound and describe Alaska.

Name the New England States.—What is the leading industry?—Describe Maine.—New Hampshire.—Vermont.—Massachusetts.—Rhode Island.—Connecticut.—Name and locate the capital of each.

Name the Middle States.—What is the leading occupation?—Bound and describe New York.—New Jersey.—Pennsylvania.—Delaware.—Maryland.—Virginia.—West Virginia.—Name and locate the capital of each.—Describe New York City.

Name the Southern States.—What is the leading occupation?—The chief crop?—Bound and describe North Carolina.—South Carolina.—Georgia.—Florida.—Tennessee.—Alabama.—Mississippi.—Louisiana.—Arkansas.—Texas.—Oklahoma Territory.—Locate the capital of each.

Name the Central States.—Describe the surface.—Occupations of the people.—The principal crops.—Bound Ohio.—Indiana.—Kentucky.—Illinois.—Iowa.—Missouri.—Kansas.—Nebraska.—Locate the capital of each.

E. G.—9.

Name the five Northern states.—Describe the surface.—The occupations of the inhabitants.—Bound Michigan.—Wisconsin.—Minnesota.—North Dakota.—South Dakota.—Name and locate the capital of each.

What two divisions of the United States are crossed by the Rocky Mountains?—Name seven states in these divisions.—Two territories.—Describe their surface.—The occupations of the inhabitants.—Bound Colorado.—Utah.—New Mexico.—Arizona.—Montana.—Wyoming.—Idaho.—Oregon.—Washington.—What is the capital of each state and territory?

Name the Western States.—Describe their surface.—The occupations of the inhabitants.—Bound California.—Nevada.—What and where is the capital of each?

Bound British America.—Describe its surface.—Climate.—Name some of its rivers and lakes.—What are the principal productions?—The leading occupations?—Name the provinces of the Dominion of Canada.—Locate the capital of each.—What is the capital of the Dominion, and where located?—Describe the province of Newfoundland.—What is its capital?—What part of the main-land is under the control of Newfoundland?

Bound Mexico.—Describe its surface.—Climate.—Productions.—Locate the capital.—Describe Central America.—The West Indies.—Name the three chains composing them.—Which is the largest island?—What is the capital of Cuba?—How is Haïti divided?

Bound South America.—Describe its surface.—Name three large rivers.—Describe the climate.—The animals.—The inhabitants.—What are the states of South America?—Bound Brazil.—Guiana.—Venezuela.—Colombia.—Ecuador.—Peru.—Bolivia.—Chile.—Argentine Republic.—Uruguay.—Paraguay.—Tell the form of government and locate the capital of each.

Bound Europe.—Describe its surface.—Principal rivers.—Population.—Animals.—Into how many states is Europe divided?—Which are republics, and which monarchies?—Describe the British Isles.—What is the capital?—Bound Norway.—Sweden.—Russia.—Germany.—Austro-Hungary.—Denmark.—The Netherlands.—Switzerland.—France.—Spain.—Portugal.—Italy.—Turkey.—Roumania.—Servia.—Montenegro.—Greece.—Name and locate the capital of each.

Where is Asia?—Describe its surface and principal rivers.—The climate.—The animals.—The inhabitants.—Describe the Russian Possessions in Asia.—Describe the Chinese Empire, and give its capital.—Japan.—Farther India.—India.—Persia.—Afghanistan.—Baluchistan.—Turkestan.—Describe Turkey in Asia.—Arabia.—Malay Archipelago.

Where is Africa?—Describe the surface and the principal rivers.—The climate and the vegetation.—The animals and the inhabitants.—Bound and give the capital of each of the Barbary States.—Egypt.—Abyssinia.—Cape Colony and Natal.—Describe the Sahara.—The Soudan.—Central Africa.—Madagascar.

Where is Australia?—Describe the surface.—The climate, the animals, and the inhabitants.—Name the English colonies in Australia.—Give the capital of each.—Describe Tasmania.—New Zealand.—New Guinea.—The Fiji Islands.—The Hawaiian Islands.

AREAS AND POPULATION.—1890-1.

SUMMARY.

	AREA IN SQ. MILES.	POPULATION.
Asia . . .	16,956,284	823,155,251
Africa . . .	11,514,985	168,497,091
North America . . .	9,349,741	88,003,212
• South America . . .	6,887,794	33,565,882
Europe . . .	3,942,530	360,580,788
Australia, etc., . . .	3,709,781	5,683,968

The World, 52,361,115 1,479,486,192

ASIA.

Russian Empire, . . .	6,465,339	14,126,793
Chinese Empire, . . .	4,278,599	358,500,000
Japanese Empire, . . .	160,961	43,072,020
Corea	84,424	10,519,000
British India (inc. Nepal, etc.), . . .	1,845,099	296,156,000
Siam	308,893	9,000,000
French India.	189,202	19,197,000
Baluchistan	166,802	1,020,000
Afghanistan	239,778	4,600,000
Turkestan	127,805	1,780,000
Persia	635,161	7,500,000
Turkey (inc. Is-land of Cyprus), . . .	713,067	15,688,438
Arabia (incl. Aden)	967,267	2,272,000
Malay Archipelago	773,851	39,458,000
<i>Total Asia,</i>	16,956,284	823,155,251

AFRICA.

Morocco	313,642	8,016,000
Algeria	257,578	3,855,000
Tunis	44,906	1,500,000
Tripoli	399,012	1,000,000
Egypt	361,134	6,818,000
Abyssinia	196,147	4,500,000
Sahara	2,386,352	2,500,000
Soudan	2,969,348	87,164,000
Somali Land	812,620	13,092,000
Kongo State	865,383	14,100,000
Portuguese South Africa	826,836	13,200,000
German South Africa	691,272	3,100,000
South African Republic	113,634	679,000
Orange Free State	50,465	208,000
British South Africa	988,994	4,221,000
Madagascar and other islands,	237,662	4,544,091
<i>Total Africa,</i>	11,514,985	168,497,091

NORTH AMERICA.

Greenland and Iceland	878,202	79,445
British America,	3,777,641	5,033,681
(80)		

UNITED STATES.

	AREA IN SQ. MILES.	POPULATION.
Alabama	52,250	1,513,017
Arkansas	53,850	1,128,179
California	158,360	1,208,130
Colorado	103,925	412,198
Connecticut	4,990	746,258
Delaware	2,050	168,493
Florida	58,680	391,422
Georgia	59,475	1,837,353
Idaho	84,800	84,385
Illinois	56,650	3,826,351
Indiana	36,350	2,192,404
Iowa	56,025	1,911,896
Kansas	82,080	1,427,096
Kentucky	40,400	1,858,635
Louisiana	48,720	1,118,587
Maine	33,040	661,086
Maryland	12,210	1,042,390
Massachusetts	8,315	2,238,943
Michigan	58,915	2,093,889
Minnesota	83,365	1,301,826
Mississippi	46,810	1,289,600
Missouri	69,415	2,679,184
Montana	146,080	132,159
Nebraska	77,510	1,058,910
Nevada	110,700	45,761
New Hampshire	9,305	376,530
New Jersey	7,815	1,444,933
New York	49,170	5,997,853
North Carolina	52,250	1,617,947
North Dakota	70,795	182,719
Ohio	41,060	3,672,316
Oregon	96,030	313,767
Pennsylvania	45,215	5,258,014
Rhode Island	1,250	345,506
South Carolina	30,570	1,151,149
South Dakota	77,650	328,808
Tennessee	42,050	1,767,518
Texas	265,780	2,235,523
Utah	84,970	207,905
Vermont	9,565	332,422
Virginia	42,450	1,655,980
Washington	69,180	349,390
West Virginia	24,780	762,794
Wisconsin	56,040	1,686,880
Wyoming	97,890	60,705
Delaware, Raritan, and N. Y. bays,	720	
<i>Total States,</i>	2,719,500	62,116,811
Alaska	577,390	32,052
Arizona	113,020	59,620
District Columbia,	70	230,392
Indian Territory (Indians, 50,616; all others, 128,705)	31,400	179,321
Ind. in St. & oth. Terr's,	146,143	146,143
New Mexico	122,580	153,593
Oklahoma	39,030	61,834
<i>Total Terr's</i>	883,490	862,955
Am. Por. Gt. Lakes,	65,177	
<i>Total U. S.</i>	3,668,167	62,979,766

AREA IN SQ. MILES.

POPULATION

Mexico	751,584	11,395,712
Central America	179,730	3,010,324
West Indies.	94,417	5,504,284

Total N. Amer. 9,349,741 88,036,789

SOUTH AMERICA.

Colombia	464,537	3,321,052
Venezuela	403,067	2,238,900
Guiana, British,	88,652	282,066
" Dutch,	49,848	66,037
" French,	30,465	25,797
Brazil	3,228,452	14,600,000
Ecuador	115,680	1,204,400
Peru	439,014	2,980,000
Bolivia	515,156	1,434,800
Chile	299,626	3,165,300
Argentine Rep.	1,077,032	3,203,700
Paraguay	97,726	330,000
Uruguay	68,999	711,700
Islands	9,540	2,130

Total S. Amer. 6,887,794 33,565,882

EUROPE.

British Possess'ns,	121,610	38,087,470
France (inc. Monaco & Andorra)	207,299	38,238,207
Spain (inc. Balearic Isles)	191,994	17,246,688
Portugal	35,745	4,709,910
Belgium	11,374	6,093,798
Netherlands	12,742	4,558,095
Luxemburg	999	211,088
Denmark	15,295	2,185,159
Germany	209,995	49,424,135
Switzerland (inc. Lakes).	16,192	2,933,334
Austro-Hungary,	261,318	42,630,650
Italy (inc. San Marino)	110,680	30,166,328
Norway and Sweden	209,572	6,773,585
Russia in Europe,	2,198,487	98,840,489
Turkey in Europe,	105,234	8,907,375
Roumania	50,589	5,000,000
Servia	18,576	2,157,477
Montenegro	3,506	200,000
Greece and Islands,	25,143	2,217,000
Spitzbergen, etc.	46,180	

Total Europe, 3,942,530 360,580,788

AUSTRALIA, ETC.

Australia	2,945,229	3,073,000
Tasmania	26,215	156,622
New Zealand	104,663	673,500
New Guinea	311,965	837,000
Hawaiian Islands.	6,567	92,050
Other Islands	61,464	851,796
So. Polar Region	253,678	

Total Aust., etc. 3,709,781 5,683,968

VOCABULARY.

KEY.

Fāte	Mē	Tin	Fôr	Fûrl	gem	x = ng
Fāt	Mēt	Pique	Dô	Rude	get	r = rr in terror.
Çare	Thère	Firm	Fööd	Mÿ	n as in link	a, c, etc., have the
Fär	Veil	Nöte	Fööt	Hÿmn	n̄ = ny	obscure sound.
Läst	Têrm	Nöt	Hüe	ç, çh = s, sh	s = z	Letters <i>italicized</i>
Fall	Fine	Dône	Nüt	c, ch = k	th as in thine	are silent.

Ab-ÿs-sin'î-a	At'las	Brës'lan	Chi'na	Dwī'na	Gaīn'ēa (gīn'-)
Ad'e-laide	Au-gūs'ta	Brīs'bāne	Chi-nēse'	Ec'uā-dōr (-wā-)	Guy-ā'nā (gē-)
Ad-i-rōn'däck	Aus'tin (ōs-)	Brūs'sels	Chíp'pe-wā	Ed'in-búrgh	Hāgue
Ad-rī-āt'ic	Aus-trā'li-a	Bück'eÿe (-i)	Ch'ris'tian (-tyan)	(-bur-ruh)	Hā-i-ti'
Ä-gō'a (ē-)	Aus-tro-Hūn'gā-rÿ	Bū'da	Ch'ris-ti-ā'nī-ā	E'gypt	Hān'nī-bal
Af-g'hān-īs-tān'	Az'ov	Bud-dhism (bōod-)	Ch'mār-rōn'	Elbe	Härt'ford
Af'rī-ca	Bāb-ēl Mān'dēb	Buenos Ayres	Ch'n-c'ō'na	El'e-phant (-fant)	Hāt'tēr-as
A-gūl'hās (-yas)	Bā-hā'ma	(bō'nus ā'rīz)	Ch'n-çin-nā'ti	England	lā-vān'a
Al-a-bā'ma	Bā-h'ā	Bū'k'hā-rēst	Ch'icle	(ing'gland)	lāv're
A-lās'ka	Bai'kāl	Bū'zardz	Ch'ivil-ized	E-quā'tor	Hēb'rī-dēs
Al'bā-nÿ (āl-)	Bāl-kān'	Ça-bōol'	Ch'leve'land	E'rie	Hēl'e-na (U. S.)
Al-be-mārle'	Bāl'tic	Ça-eā'o	Ch'li-mate	Er'mine (ēr'-)	Hēm'i-sphēre
Al-bū-quēr'que	Bāl'ti-mōre	Ça'irō (Africa)	Co-lōm'bī-a	Es'qui-mōs (-kī-)	(-sfer)
(-kēr'kā)	Bāng-kōk'	Çāl-eūt'ta	Çol'o-nÿ	E-thi-ō'pī-an	Hīm-a-lā'ya
Al-ex-ān'drī-a	Bān'gōr	Çāl-e-dō'nī-a	Çol-o-rā'dō	Eū-rē'ka	Hin-dōō Kōōsh'
Al-gō'rī-a	Bāi'bā-rÿ	Çāl-i-fōr'nī-a	Çolūm'bī-a	Eū'rōpe	Hin'dōōs
Al-giēs'	Bā-tā'vī-a	Çān-bō'dī-a	Çom'pass	Ev'ang-vīle	Hip-po-pōt'a-mūs
Al-le-g'hā'nÿ	Bāth'ūrst	Çām'bridgē	Çon-çep'cion	Fa/k'land	Hō-āng' Hō
Al-le-g'hē'nÿ	Bāt'ōn Rouge	Çām'el	(-shūn)	F'rjī	Hō'bart
Al-li-gā'tor	(rōōzh)	Çām pēa'chÿ	Çōn'eōrd	Flāt'tēr-ÿ	Hōn-du'ras
Al-pāc'a	Bēhr'ing	Çān'a-da	Çōn-dor	Flōr'i-da	Hōn-o-lū'ly
Al'pine	Bēl-fāst'	Çā-nāv'ēr-āl	Çōn-gā-ree'	For'aign-ēr	Hōō'sier (-zhur)
Alps (ālpz)	Bēl'gī-ūm	Çān'çēr	Çōn'gō	Fōr-mō'sa	Hōu-sa-ton'ic
Al-tai' (āl-)	Bēl-grāde'	Çañon (kān-yūn')	Çon-nēct'ī-cūt	Frānçer	Hōus'tōn
Al-ta-mā-hā'(awl-)	Bē-lizē'	Çān-tōn'	Çōn-stān-tī-nō'ple	Frīg'id	Hu-e'
Am'a-zōn	Bēl'e Islē' (-eel')	Çāp'rī-cōrn	Çōn'ti-nēnt	Gāl'hī'nās	Hūm'bōldt
A-mēr'ī-ca	Bēl-ōō-chīs-tān'	Çā-rāc'ās	Çō-pen-hā'gen	Gāl'vēs-ton	Hū'rōn
A-mōōr'	Bēn-gāl'	Çār'a-vān	Çōr-dil'lēr-as	Gān'gēs	Hÿ-e'na
Am'stēr-dām	Bēr'līn	Çār-ib-bē'an	Çōr-rī-ēn'tēs	Gā-rōnnē'	l'dā-hō
A-nām	Bērne	Çār-o-lī'na	Çōr'sī-ca	Gās-con-ade'	l-lī-nois'
An'dēs	Bid'de-fōrd	Çār-pā'thī-an	Çōs-tā Rī'ca	Gēn-e-see' (jēn-)	ln'dī-a
An-drōs-cōg'gīn	Bir'māh	Çār-pēn-tā'rī-a	Çōv'ing-tōn	Gī'ōr'gī-a (jōr'-)	ln'dī-an
An-nāp'o-lis	Bīs'cay	Çās'pī-an	Çrōe'o-dīle	Gēr'ma-nÿ	ln-dī-ān'ā
Ant-āre'tic	Bīs'mārek	Çān-eā'sian (shūn)	Çū'ha	Gī-brāl'tar (jī-)	ln-dī-an āp'o-līs
An-tīl'es (ān-)	Bī'sōn	Çān'eā-sūs	Çūm'ber-land	Gī'lā (hē'-)	ln'dīēs
Ap'ēn-nīne	Blān'eō	Çāÿ-ēnnē'	Çÿ'press	Gī-rāf'e' (jī-)	ln'dūs
Ap-pa-lā'chī-an	Blōem-fōn'tēin	Cetinje	Dā-kō'ta	Glā'çier	ln-gēn'ioūs (-yūs)
A-rā'bī-an	Bō'a-eōn-strict'or	(chēt-teen'yā)	Dāl'las	Glās'gōw	l'o-wa
Ar-ā-fū'rā	Bō-gō-tā'	Çhām'ois	Dān'ūbe	Gō'bī	l-rān' (ē-)
Arch-ī-pēl'a-gō	Boi'sē' Çit'ÿ	(shām'mÿ)	Dāv'en-pōrt	Gōn'dār	l-r-kōōtsk'
Ar'e'tic (āre-)	Bō-k'ā'rā	Çhām-plān'	Deād'wood	Go-ril'lā	lsl'and (īl-)
Ar'gen-tine (ār-)	Bō-liv'ī-a	Çhār'ī-tōn	Dēe'ean	Gōv'ēr-n-mēnt	lsth'mūs
Ar-ī-zō'na (ār-)	Bōm-bāÿ'	Çhārles'tōn	Dēl'a-ware	Gōv'ēr-nōr	lt'a-lÿ
Ark'an-sās	Bōr-deaux' (-dō)	Çhār'lotte	Dēn'mārk	Grānd Trāv'ērse	l-tā'çā
Ar-mā-dīl'lo	Bōr'ne-ō	Çhār'lotte-town	Dēz'ērt	Grēāt Brīt'ain	Jāg-ū-ār'
Asia (ā'shē-a)	Bōs'tōn	Çhāt-tā-hōō'chee	Des Moines'	Greenwich	Jā-mā'çā
A-sun'cion (-thē- ōn)	Bōth'nī-a	Çhāt-tā-nōō'gā	De-troit'	(gīn'ij)	Jā-pān'
Atch'ī-sōn	Brāh'mīn-ism	Chēs'a-pēake	Dnīē'per	Griq'ua-lānd (-wā)	Jāp-a-nēse'
Ath'enç	Brān'eō	Chēs't'nūt	Dnīēs'ter	Guā-dā-lupē'	Jā'vā
At-lān'tā	Bra-zīl'	Chēÿ-ēnnē' (shī-)	Do-mīn'ion (-yūn)	Guār da fuī'	Je-ru'sā-lēm
At-lān'tic	Bra-zīl'ian (-yan)	Chī-eā'gō	Dūb'līn	(gwar da fwee')	Kām-chāt'ka
	Brā'zōs	Chīl'ī	Dū-būque' (-būke)	Guā-te-mā'lā	Kā-nā'wā

Kān-gā-rōō'	Mā-nīl'ā	New'found-land	Pi-lot K'nōb'	Sān Juan	Tēm'pēr-ate
Kān'sas	Mān-is-ree'	New Jēr'seý (nū-)	Plā-teau' (-tō)	(hōō-ān')	Tēm-nes-see'
Kās-kās'kī-ā	Mār'a-mēe	Nī-āg'a-rā	Pōrt'age	Sān Lū'is	(tēr-rūh hōte')
Kā-tāh'dīn	Mā-rī'as	Nīe-ā-rā'guā (g'wā)	Pōrt'age	Sān Rā'fā-ēl	T'hī-ān' Shān
Ke-lāt'	Mār-seil'es'	Nī'gēr	Pōrt'u-gāl	Sān Sāl'vā-dōr	T'hīb'ēt
Kē-nī'a	Mār-thā's Vine'-	Nile	Pōrt-u-guēse'	Sān-tā Bāk'bā-rā	Tī-ēn-Tsīn'
Kēn-ne-bēe'	yard	Nī-o-brā'rā	Po-tō'mae	Sān-tā Fe'	Tīf-lis'
Kē'o-kūk	Mās'sā-chū'setts	Nōr'fōlk	Prā'i'rie	Sān-tī-ā'go	Tīm-būe'too
Kē-wāy'dīn	Māt-a-gōr'da	Nōr'wāy	Prēs'i-dēnt	Sār-dīn'i-ā	Tīt-i-eā'eā
Kē'wee-naw	Mau-mee'	Nō-vā Šeō'tia	Pre-tō'rī-ā	Sāv'age	Tō-kī'o
Khe-div'e'	Mēd-i-ter-rā'ne-ān	(shī-ā)	Prōm'on-tō-rý	Sā-vān'nah	To-lē'dō
Khīn Gān'	Mēl'bourne	Nue'çēs (nwā-)	Prōv'i-dēnçe	Seān-dī-nā'vī-ān	To-rōn'tō
Khī'vā	Mēm'phis (-fīs)	Ny-ās'sā (nē-)	Pū-eb'lo	Schuy'l'kill	Tōr'rēs
Kīl-i-mān-jā-rō'	Men-dō-çī'nō	O'ā-sēs	Pū'get	(skool'-)	Tōr'rid
Kīō'len (kyō'ln)	Me-rīd'i-ān	O'bī	Pýr'e-nees	Sçī-ō'tō	Trāns-vāāl'
Kī-ō'to	Mēr'rī-māe	O'cean (-shūn)	Que-bēc' (kwe-)	Se-āt'tle	Trib'u-tā-rý
K'nōx'ville	Mēx'i-eō	Oe-mūl'gee	Quīn'çý (kwīn'-)	Se-dā'li-ā	Trip'o-li
Kōng	Mī-ā'mī	O-eō'nee	Qui'to (kee-)	Seine	Tūc-sōn'
Kuēn Lūn'	Mīch'i-gān (mīsh-)	O-dēs'sā	Ra-çīn'	Sel'vās	Tūn'drā
(kwēn-)	Mīl'an	O-gee-chee	Ral'eigh	Sēn-e-gām'bī-ā	Tū'rīn
Lāb'ra-dōr	Mīle Lāes'	Ok-hōtsk'	Rēad'ing	Sēr'vī-ā	Tūr-kīs-tān'
Lā Crōsse	Mīl-wāu'kee	O-lým'pī-ā	Re-çī'nā	Sēv'ērū	Un'ion (yūn'yūn)
Lā Fāy'ette'	Mīn-ne-āp'o-lis	O'mā-hā	Re'n'deer	Shās'tā	U-nī-vēr'sī-tý
Lā Pāz'	Mīn-ne-sō'tā	O-mān'	Re-līg'ion	Sho-shōnē'	U'ral
Lār'a-mīe	Mīs-sis-sīp'pī	Omsk (ōmsk)	Rēs-ēr-vā'tiōn	Shrēv'e'pōrt	U'ru-guay (-g'wā)
Lās Vē'gās	Mīs-sou'rī	On-tā'rī-o	(-shūn)	Sī-ām'	U'tāh
Lāt'i-tūde	Mō-bīle'	Or'ange (ōr'enj)	Rhē'a	Sī-bē'rī-ā	Vāl-pā-rai'so
Lēav'en-wōrth	Mō-hā'vē	Or'e-gōn	Rhīne	Sīç'i-lý	Van-eou'vēr
Lē'na	Mō'hāwk	O-rī-nō'eō	Rhī-nōç e-rōs	Sī-ēr'rā Leō'ne	Vēn-e-zuē'la (zwē)
Lēop'ard	Mōn'āreh-ý	O-sāge'	Rhōde Isl'and (il-)	Sī-ēr'rā Mād're	Vē-rā Crūz'
Lēv'ee	Mōn-gō'li-ā	Osh'kōsh	Rich'mōnd	Sī-ēr'rā Ne-vā'dā	Vērde
Lī-bē'rī-ā	Mōn-gō'li-ān	Oš'trich	Rī'gā	Sīçux	Vēr'dī-grs
Lī'mā	Mōn'k'eý	Ot'tā-wā	Rī-o de la Plā'tā	Smyr'nā (smēr-)	Vīe-tō'rī-ā
Līn'eō'n	Mōn'k'eý	O-zārk'	Rī-o Grānde dēl	Sōl'o-mōn	Vī-ēn'nā
Līs'bōn	Mō-nōn-gā-hē'la	Pa-çif'ie	Nōr'te	So-mau'li	Vir-gīn'i-ā
Liv'er-pōol	Mōn-rō'vī-ā	Pā'dre	Rī-o Ja-nēi'ro	Sōr'g'hūm	Vīst'ū-lā
L'ā'mā	Mōn-tā'nā	Pā'gān	Rī-o Pā-rā'	Sou-dān'	Vōl-eā'nō
Llā'nō Es-tā-eā'do	Mōn-te-nē'grō	Pāl'es-tīne	Rō-ā-nōke'	Stā-no-voi'	Vōl'gā
(lyā-)	Mōn-te-vīd'e-ō	Pā-mīr'	Rōch'ēs-tēr	Stēppe	Wā'hāsh
Llā'nōs (lyā'-)	Mōnt-gōm'ēr-ý	Pām'li-co	(rōtch-)	Stēr'ile	Wāl'la Wāl'la
Loire (lwār)	Mōnt-pē'lier(lyēr)	Pām'pās	Rū-mā'nī-ā	Still'wā-tēr	Wār'saw
Lōn'dōn	Mōnt-re-āl'	Pān-ā-mā'	Russīa (rūsh'shā)	Stōck'holm	Wā-satch'
Lōn'gī'tūde	Mo-rōe'cō	Pār'al-lēl	Sa-bīnē'	Sū'ere	Wāsh'ing-tōn
Lou-i-sī-ā'nā	Mōs'eōw	Pā-rā-mār'i-bo	Sāg'i-naw	Sū'ez	Wāsh'i-tā
Lou'is-vīlle	Mōs-quī'to (-kee'-)	Pā-rā-nā'	Sā-hā'rā	Sū-le-i-mān'	Wīch'i-tā
Loup	Mt. De-çērt'	Pā-rī-nā'	Sai-gōn'	Sūltan	Wīl-lām'ōtte
Lōw'ell	Mō-zam-bīque'	Pār'is	St. An'gūs-tīne	Sū-mā'trā	Wīn-ne-bā'gō
Lýnch'būrg	Mūs-cāt'	Pāt-a-gō'nī-ā	St. Clāir'	Sūn'dā	Wīn-nī-pī-seog'ee
Lý'ong	Mūs-kē'gōn	Pe'eōs	St. Croix	Sūp'e'rī-ōr	(-sōk'i)
Mā-eās'sar	Mūs-kīng'ūm	Pē Kīng'	St. Jō'seph (-zef)	Sūs-que-hān'nā	Wī-nō'nā
Mā-çhīn'ēr-ý	Nān Kīng'	Pēm'bī-nā	St. Lāw'rēnçe	Swē'den	Worces-tēr
Māck-ēn'zīe	Nān-tūck'et	Pēn-in'su-lā (shū-)	St. Lōu'is	Swītz'er-land	(wōōs'-)
Māck'i-nac	Nā'ples	Pēnn-sýl-vā'nī-ā	St. Paul' de Lō-	Sýd'ney	Wōtch'ish
Mād-a-gās'ear	Nār-ra-gān'sētt	Pe-nōb'scōt	ān'dā	Sýr'i-ā	Wý-ō'mīng
Mā-dēi'ra	Nāsh'u-ā	Pē-ō'rī-ā	St. Pē'tēr's-būrg	Tā-hōe'	Yā-blo-noi'
Mād-i-sōn	Nā-tāl'	Pēr'sīa ('shī-ā)	Sa-līnē'	Tā-nā-nā-rī'vō	Yā-kō'bā
Mād-rās'	Nāth'er	Pe-ru'	Sālm'ón	Tān-gān-yī'kā	Yām'pā
Mād-rīd'	Ne-brās'sā	Pēsth	Sān An-tō'nī-o	Tā'pīr	Yāng-tse Kī-āng'
Mā-gēl'lan	Nē'grōes	Pēchō'rā	Sān Blās	Tāsh-kēnd'	Yēn-i-se'i
Mā-hōg-ā-ný	Ne-ō'shō	Pē-rō'le-ūm	Sān Dō-mīn'gō	Tāsh-mā'nī-ā	Yo-sēm'i-te
Māl'a-bār	Nēth'ēr-lands	Phil-a-dēl'phī-ā	Sānd'wich	Tchād	Yu-eā-tān'
Mā-lāy'	Neūse	(fil-a-dēl'fī-ā)	Sān Frān-çīs'eō	Te-gū-çī-gāl'pā	Yū'kōn
• Mā-nā'guā (-g'wā)	Neu'we-veld	Phil'ip-pīne (fil'-)	Sān-gre de Crīs'to	Te-he-rān'	Zān-zī-bār
Mān'çhes-ter	(nyū've-vēlt)	Pīe-ter-mār'itz-	Sān Joaquin	Te-huān'te-pee	Zēa'land
Mān'dā-lāy	New'ark (nū'-)	būrg	(uo-ā-keen')	(-wān-)	Zē'brā



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